The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874. VOL. 89---NO. 104.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The wheat crop in California is expected to be enormous.

—The Western Unitarian Conference will convene in St. Louis to-day.

—Edmund Morris, for many years editor of the Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette*, died last Monday night.

—President Watson, of the Erie Railway, has resigned as a director of the New York & New England road.

—The Ohio Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met in Cleveland on Tuesday.

—A coalition has been formed in Oregon between the Republicans and Democrats, with the hope of defeating the independents.

—General Butler, who had a severe bilious attack on Monday, is still confined to his bed, but his symptoms are favorable to recovery.

—It is reported that the notorious burglars Bertin, Capdeville, Petri and two others have escaped from the penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

—Captain John Christopher, U. S. A., commandant of the post at Yorkville, S. C., committed suicide on Tuesday morning by shooting himself.

—Sarah Parker, a servant, was burned to death in Newport, Kentucky, on Tuesday, while making the experiment of kindling a fire with coal oil.

—Donald McKay has arrived in San Francisco from Oregon, with the famous Warm Spring Indian scouts, where he will give public exhibitions for several days.

—A direct trade convention met in Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, and perfected measures for establishing a direct line of steamers between Savannah and Liverpool.

—A dispatch says the striking miners at Nelsonville, Ohio, on Tuesday smashed all the tools in the Brooks coal mine to keep the new men from going to work.

—An official examination of the accounts of Gen. Clarke, Postmaster at Galveston, shows that instead of being a defaulter, the Government is indebted to him $3,000.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for the election of directors for the ensuing years will be held in Cleveland to-day.

—The entries for the great stallion race for the championship of the United States closed at Boston last night. The purse is $10,000 and four gold medals, and to be trotted on September 15th, at Mystic Park.

—At a meeting of Roman Catholic Archbishops in Cincinnati on Tuesday, Philadelphia was made an arch-diocese. Two other arch-dioceses, it is thought, will be created. The meetings of the Archbishops are strictly private.

—The agents of the American Line in Philadelphia received a cable dispatch yesterday stating that a smouldering fire had been discovered in a portion of the cargo of the steamship Ohio, but that it had been extinguished by the steam pumps.

—The steam boiler in Irvin & Down's planing and saw-mill in Pieton, Canada, exploded on Tuesday morning, instantly killing the engineer, Donald Roblin, his son, and a young man named Miller McGown, and seriously injuring four others.

—A walking match in New York, on Tuesday morning, between James Gordon Bennett and John Whipple, a famous amateur pedestrian, for $3,000 aside, was won by Bennett. Distance, 9 15-16 miles; time, 1 hour, 46 minutes and 55 seconds. Whipple was nearly seven minutes behind.

CRIMES.

—The case against Wintermute, in Yankton, D. T., for murder, being called on Tuesday, was again postponed until next Monday, on account of the absence of an important witness.

—Henry Riedel, aged twenty-three, shot his uncle, Frederick Riedel, aged forty-three, in the head, in Evansville, Ind., last night. Riedel is a notorious rough, who has spent several months in prison for attempting to kill a prosecute. There was no quarrel between him and his uncle. The shooting seems to have been done without provocation. The assassin is in jail. Riedel will die.

Gas made from Petroleum at Tidioute—Its Superior Quality and the Great Economy as Compared with any or all Others.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1874.

Returned from a short trip through the oil regions, and thinking a few notes or observations from me might prove interesting to the general reader I ask your kind indulgence and permission to say a word or two. The subject of "low priced oil" is too familiar to all of us, but at this distance one can scarce conceive the depression and misery wrought by ruinously low prices paid for the oleaginous fluid for the past 18 months.

Our friends constantly remind us of the vast store being produced daily. We are also informed of the vast and increasing home and foreign demand for the liquid illumination, but we seldom hear of the many other new and important uses to which crude and petroleum is being daily applied, although practical demonstrations of success are to be seen within the reason and sound of the drill.

The much-abused subject of "petroleum gas" promises wonders for the future of the oil regions, and is now, slowly but surely, opening up a new and highly-important consumption for the superabundant crude. Like many others of the skeptical kind, I was doubtful at all times, and was only convinced of the practicability of the thing by careful and personal inspection and investigation. One evening during the past week, finding myself in the ancient borough of Tidioute, my attention was called to the unusual brilliancy of the lights in the stores and dwellings on the main street. I had not heard that this town had gas works of any description, and was surprised to learn that *petroleum gas* had been in successful operation there since last December. Anxious to learn particularly and fully the success of the undertaking, I called the following morning on Mr. W. F. Weible, the Manager or Superintendent, and learned from him as follows: Some time last summer a number of the producers in the upper organized a company and straightway proceeded to build works and lay mains and pipes to manufacture and distribute the gas. About two months' time was consumed in building and laying mains, pipes, &c., and the town was lighted about the 21st day of December. Only a few of the residents could be induced to believe in the success of the undertaking, and regarding it as an experiment at best, they were slow to become consumers. Hard times, scarcity of money and general dullness prevented a large consumption on the start, but the company are now furnishing about forty consumers and are receiving fresh orders daily. A visit to the works disclosed the simplest of methods. The works are inclosed in a brick building 16x24, and consist of one retort set in bench or arch occupying a space 4x6 feet and 6 feet high. A small condenser about 15 by 24 inches and 12 feet of 4 inch pipe connecting retort and condensers, and you have seen all the works inside the retort house. Just beside the retort house is the gas holder, of about 4,000 cubic feet capacity, but sufficiently large to supply a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Close inspection of the retort disclosed nothing in the shape of sediment or free carbon. The pipes from retort to holder were also perfectly clean. The "outlet drip" had not even the color of tar, and I was informed by Mr. Weible had not been pumped since the works were started except to ascertain this fact. The oft repeated assertions of filling or choking of retorts, condensing of gas in mains, and all that sort of nonsense, meets a flat contradiction there, as anybody can learn by a visit to the town. I was shown a sixteen candle light, consuming (1 3-10) one and three-tenths feet per hour, and could scarce credit the fact until a five foot coal gas burners was shown with the same gas by way of comparison. The pressure was (1 3-10) one and two tenths as indicated by the pressure gauge. I witnessed the burning of the same gas through two feet, and also through three feet burners, the latter giving a beautiful light without smoke, and judging by the eye, equal to the light of fifty candles. All the consumers speak in praise of the gas (an unusual thing, by the way), and great credit is due producers and people for their successful efforts to throw all the light they can in these dark days of crude oil. Whatever the effect on the market, the practicability and cheapness of Petroleum Gas is clearly demonstrated, and Tidioute certainly boasts the finest gas in America. And now, Mr. Editor, is it not remarkable that the oil producers should pay so little attention to a subject of such vast importance to them? Not a light in Titusville, Oil City, Parkers, and *all* the towns through the region with this gas and herald the fact abroad that petroleum can excel in gas as it has in a liquid all competitors and illuminants? I learned that a gentleman from Tidioute was now busily engaged in the East promoting this new departure, and was actually introducing it into glass furnaces, and was singularly successful. Fearing I may have trespassed too far, I close with a cheer for Tidioute and petroleum gas.

ADVANCE.

Lake and Canal Navigation.

QUEBEC, May 5.—The first sailing ship from England was at Riviere Quelle yesterday. There is no ice in the gulf.

THREE RIVERS QUE, May 5.—The ice in the river is on the move. Lake St. Peters will probably be clear to-morrow.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The canal was opened for business this morning, with every thing in working order. This division was never in better condition. The new collector and his clerks were despatching boats as fast as they applied.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Bill Creating a State Board of Health Killed—A Large Number of Bills Passed Finally in Both Houses—No More Separate Schools for Colored Children.

The Trade in Obscene Literature to be Suppressed—The Second Avenue Improvement—The Legislature to Adjourn on the 15th of May—No New Bills to be Introduced After To-morrow.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1874.

SENATE.

State Board of Health.

The bill creating a State Board of Health was killed.

Damages from Grading of Streets.

The act prescribing the mode of assessment and payment of damages resulting from grading of streets in cities was lost.

Bills Passed Finally.

An act providing for the appointment of a special detective in counties by the State.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for publishing the new Constitution.

An act for establishing new counties.

An act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined oils, and issuing fraudulent certificates or vouchers, and providing for monthly reports.

An act repealing the laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the education of children of color.

Second Reading.

The afternoon session was occupied with the second reading of bills.

HOUSE.

Bills Reconsidered.

A large number of the bills voted down yesterday evening were reconsidered and laid over.

Final Adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate that they had concurred in the resolution to adjourn on the 15th of May.

The Time Limited.

The House then passed the Senate resolution preventing the introduction of new bills after Thursday, the 7th of May.

Disorder.

The Speaker halted the House several times this morning on account of disorder.

Bills Passed Finally.

An act authorizing cities to purchase corporate rights and the franchise of gas and water companies.

An act regulating the manner of State advertising.

A supplement to the act relative to limitations of actions.

An act regulating the fees of auctioneers.

Fixing the fees of County Commissioners and of road and bridge viewers.

An act making an appropriation for Purdon's Digest.

An act pensioning Mary Dougherty, of Westmoreland county, the widow of a soldier of 1812.

An act regulating medical practice.

An act for the supression of trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and advertisements.

An act repealing so much of the act as requires the Second avenue improvement to be uniform throughout to whole length to be improved.

Defective Acknowledgments.

An act to remedy defective acknowledgments of deeds was recommitted.

Bills Passed to the Second Reading.

The House at 5 o'clock went into the consideration of bills on first reading, and passed the following to the second reading:

An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of compromise between creditors and debtors.

An act to prevent the employment of children as mendicant musicians.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act granting consent to the United States to take certain lands bordering on the Ohio when required for the purpose of erecting dams.

Joint Republican Caucus.

A joint Republican caucus was held to-night, when it was agreed not to extend the time of adjournment, but to work up and get away for sure on the 15th inst.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the State is in session here. ARCTIC.

NEW YORK.

Morrissey Again on the Muscle.

A $32,000 Robbery.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1874.

An Abduction Case.

In the Supreme Court yesterday evidence was taken on the traverse interposed on behalf of Teresa Small, a little girl aged twelve years, forcibly abducted by Capt. Williams and Police Commissioner Gardner, to the return of the two latter made before Court a few days since. It is intended on the part of the girl and those with whom she lived to disprove the allegations made by Williams and Gardner that the place in which the girl lived was a panel house and that the girl had been used as a decoy.

Morrissey again on the Muscle.

Ex-Congressman John Morrissey and John Fox, both members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, met last evening in the bar-room of Maison Doree. Their talk gradually changed into a dispute, and culminated in a wrangle, each accusing the other of unfaithfulness and intrigue. At length Morrissey offered to bet $5,000 that Fox, now State Senator, could not be re-elected or elected to any office in the city. Senator Fox's reply was the offer of a wager that Morrissey could not be elected to any office. A war of words followed, which ended by Morrissey calling Fox a "d—d liar." The Senator asked Morrissey to retract what he had said. Morrissey declined to do so and put up his hands. Fox, whose hands were encased in kid gloves, asked Morrissey to put down his hands, saying, "You do not mean to strike me?" "No," replied Morrissey, "I don't want to hit you. "You gambler, you dare not hit me," said Fox," advancing. At this, Morrissey stepped forward and struck Fox in the face and butted him in the head twice. As he put himself in position to deliver another blow mutual friends interfered and separated them. "Fox's face was bruised and slightly cut.

Decision in a Railway Case.

In the suit of M. M. Simpson vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, Jay Gould and others, Judge Donohue rendered a decision this afternoon. He denies the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint for want of jurisdiction, orders the plaintiff's surety for costs to be increased from $250 to $2,000, and refuses an injunction to restrain the transfer of stock of the company in the hands of the defendants.

A $32,000 Robbery.

Geo. Van Velsen, confidential clerk of the Hudson River Railroad Company, failed, together with Baxter, another clerk, to make his appearance yesterday as usual in the office. Subsequently the combination lock of the safe, of which he only had the key, was found to have been tampered with. The door was forced open and it was discovered that $32,000 were missing.

Meeting of Coopers.

Members of the Coopers' International Union, of this and neighboring cities, met in large numbers last evening to protest against the combination of certain employers, who have bound themselves not to employ any Union coopers. This combination of bosses, the men say, will last just until they find they cannot recruit their workshops from the East and West.

Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

It was agreed to-night at a meeting of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New York that there shall be no distinction between Union and Confederate graves on Decoration Day. Both will be decorated. Of the latter there are many in Cypress Hill and other cemeteries around New York.

LOUISVILLE.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Nothing but routine business was done in the General Conference today. The only notable event was an address of Dr. Leverick Pierce, the oldest minister of the Church, who gave some details of his long life, and stated he had some measures of importance to present if his strength permitted him.

On motion it was resolved that Dr. Pierce should be allowed to speak at any time, the rules to be suspended for that purpose.

Fatal Affray in Owen County.

A special to the *Courier-Journal* gives the particulars of a fatal affray in Owen county today between the Walker brothers and Smoot brothers. The Smoots were arrested last Fall by James M. Walker and others, special detectives appointed by the Governor, as alleged Ku-Klux. A feud has existed between the parties since, and meeting in Owenton, James M. Walker was shot and instantly killed by John Smoot and F. Walker severely wounded. The town marshal attempted to arrest Smoot, when several friends drew pistols, threatening the officer with death if he did not desist. The murderers were not arrested.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Centennial Appropriation Bill Before the House.

Speech by Representative Kelley in Favor of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. John Tullock, of Scotland.

Customs Service.

The Committee on Commerce was discharged from further consideration of Mr. Fenton's bill to regulate the customs service, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Pensions.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill amendatory to an act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of their disloyalty to the Government. Placed on the calendar.

Relief for Sufferers by the Flood.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, which appropriates $90,000, with an additional section directing the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to those suffering, and appropriating $60,000 additional for that purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill should expire on the 1st of September next.

Mr. PEASE spoke of the suffering existing in his State on account of the overflow and the inability of the State authorities to relieve the destitution.

Mr. ALCORN said care should be taken to distribute this food and clothing judiciously. He referred to telegrams published this morning that negroes around Memphis were now collecting to work, alleging that the Government of the United States was going to feed and clothe them. The difficulty was that under this bill labor in that country might become demoralized. The people of Louisiana and Mississippi had been taxed largely for the construction of levees, and they should have been properly made to resist the freshet.

Mr. SARGENT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. Agreed to.

Public Lands.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to extend the times to pre-emptors on public lands in Minnesota to make final payment. Placed on the calendar.

Civil Rights.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. GORDON gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the provision of the bill giving all persons full and equal enjoyment of the common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or part by general taxation.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Railroad Land Grants.

Mr. BONNELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that in the adjustment of all railroad land grants, if any of the lands granted be found in the possession of an actual settler whose entry or filing has been allowed under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws subsequent to the time when the right of the railroad company was declared to have attached to such lands, the company shall be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any public lands within the limits of the grant, to which the company shall receive titles the same as though originally granted.

The bill was passed finally without discussion.

Another Investigation.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution instructing the joint committee on affairs of the District of Columbia to inquire whether any officer or employe of the United States or of the District Government has been employed in any conspiracy to defeat or hinder the investigation, and particularly to inquire into circumstances connected with the late robbery of the safe in the office of the United States District Attorney. The resolution was adopted.

Rights of Citizens Abroad.

The bill defining the rights and duties of citizens abroad was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Centennial.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hawkins in the chair, on the Centennial bill, appropriating three million dollars.

Mr. KELLEY opened the debate, speaking of the celebration as a matter to which the honor of the nation had been committed by both the legislative and executive departments of the Government. He spoke of three million dollars as a small appropriation, and said he felt justified in so speaking of it as compared with what foreign nations had appropriated for their international exhibitions. Yet it would be sufficient for the purpose. He ventured the prediction that the result would prove that Congress had never made a more productive investment than this three million dollars. Its influence would be felt in every State and Congressional district in the country. It would stimulate commerce, improve and increase manufactures, and give a new impulse to the agriculture of the country. It would be remunerative beyond human conception. But it appeared to him with far higher and nobler motives than that of cupidity. It would remind the United States, and prove to the world, that the old motto, "E pluribus unum," had still a vital significance. Let us, he said, rally together, breast to breast and heart to heart, as a united people, challenging the world to a generous controversy. Let us ally ourselves, men of the North and of the South, as our fathers did for our right in all the triumph of peace, that shall redound to the honor of our country as the victories of our fathers did. Let us make the Centennial year a year of jubilee, in which we shall proclaim to the world that, although when the century began slavery was co-extensive with our country, to-day no slave can breathe our atmosphere. Let us show them that at the close of the bloodiest internecine struggle that history records, or within ten years of its close, there is no slave or prisoner within our limits, no citizen under banishment, no citizen disfranchised for ought else than a crime of a non-political character. Let us show that Republicanism is peace and power and liberty, and that a single century of it, although it has not wiped the word "treason" from our statute books, has rendered it an obsolete term in this country. These are points to which I aspire. These are ends the accomplishment of which animate me, and herein I find the richest reward for my labors and the highest return that the American people will receive for the pitiful appropriation which this bill proposes.

In conclusion he said: Let us say to the world: You may excel any one of us, but in our union we challenge comparison with all the world besides. (Manifestations of applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. HALE (Me.) followed in a speech adverse to the measure. His opposition to it was impelled by two general reasons—firstly, because the treasury was drained, and, secondly, because when the enterprise was first introduced the gentleman from Pennsylvania joined in the most solemn pledges that if Congress would give the matter its mere sanction nothing else would be asked.

Mr. HALE denied that the executive branch of the Government was committed to the measure as a national enterprise. He warned the House that this appropriation was not the last that would be asked. The receipts of the Philadelphia exhibition would not be $1,000,000. He believed that the deficit would not be less than $10,000,000. Congress would be asked to pay the deficit, and at last, worn out and tired like Merlin of the opportunities of Vivian, Congress would give away and vote money in order to have peace.

Mr. PACKARD followed with a speech in advocacy of the bill, which he said commended itself to his judgment, his feeling and his patriotism. He argued that the Government was committed to the Exhibition as a national enterprise.

Mr. TREMAIN advocated the bill, and said the Government sanction had been bestowed on the enterprise.

The committee took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 6, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north and west winds, rising temperature and stationary to rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, northeast to northwest winds, rising temperature, light rain on the coast, followed by clearing weather during the day.

For the Gulf States, rising temperature, rising barometer, north to northwest winds and clear or fair weather.

For the lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally clear weather, with light, variable winds and rising temperature.

For the Northwest, generally clear weather, with light, variable winds, and but slight changes in temperature.

The Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will fall slowly. The upper central Mississippi and lower Missouri will remain stationary or rise slightly.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is clear, thermometer 55; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 54; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 58; Fort Gibson, C. N., clear, thermometer 59; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 53; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 57; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 54; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 56; Louisville, clear, thermometer 53; Memphis, clear, thermometer 54; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 53; Omaha, clear, thermometer 54; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 46; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 61; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 58; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 55; Vicksburg, cloudy, thermometer 60; Yankton, clear, thermometer 55.

GEO. H. ROBB, Observer.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The House Currency Bill Considered by the Senate Finance Committee.

Decision on Powers of Attorney.

Arkansas Affairs Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1874.

Laborers Demanding their Wages.

Four or five hundred laborers assembled in the rotunda of the Capitol this afternoon to have a conference with the delegate of the District of Columbia relative to money owed them by contractors under the Board of Public Works. The laborers want Congress to make an appropriation to pay them, and deduct the amount from the sum due by the Government to the District authorities.

Powers of Attorney.

The order of the Treasury Department relating to powers of attorney dated December 18, 1872, has been revoked, and the following order is now in force in its stead: The question whether or not a principal has the right to revoke the appointment of an attorney having been raised by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, the following is substantially the decision thereon, viz: The Auditors of the Department have no right to recognize the revocation of a power of attorney except upon charges of improper conduct; that their authority stands only to stating accounts, and certifying them with vouchers to the Comptrollers for decision. A power of attorney may be revoked at the pleasure of the principal under certain qualifications and limitations which affect the relation of principal and attorney. Ordinarily powers of attorney without conditions may be revoked at any time, yet the attorney may retain all deeds, papers, money, &c., belonging to the principal until his fees are paid. Where an attorney has an interest in a claim, i. e. his fee is contingent upon his success, the attorneyship cannot be revoked.

District of Columbia Investigation.

In the District investigation to-day Chittenden and Kirtland were shown to have attempted to purchase the Harwood estate, now the Soldiers Home, from Mr. Corcoran for $225,000, their agent being Rev. Calvin Brown. Kirtland succeeded in obtaining ten thousand dollars from the Manufacturers National Bank of Chicago to apply toward the transaction, but the negotiations fell through. The sole testimony given was as to the organization of the Metropolis Paving Co., and its winding up to get rid of a number of dead-head stockholders. The company did work to the amount of $195,000 for the Board of Public Works at a profit of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Kirtland was recalled, but having nothing more to say, was discharged.

Mr. Mattingly announced that if uninterrupted, the District Government would close their defence in two days.

The committee made the announcement that they would be allowed to proceed, but that after they closed they would examine into the safe burglary in the District Attorney's office, which had been referred to them for investigation by the House of Representatives.

The Currency Question.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day took further action on the House currency bill, and by a majority vote agreed to recommend the indefinite postponement of the following provisions: The maximum greenback circulation to be $382,000,000, new national bank notes to be issued to the amount of $164,000,000, provided that for each $1,000,000 of such new notes issued there shall be $680,000 greenbacks retired until the total greenback circulation shall have been reduced to $300,000,000. The committee voted to fix January 1, 1877, as the date at which specie payment should be resumed, but did not reach a conclusion as to what system should be employed for that purpose, whether by interchangeable bonds or by means of any other of the plans proposed.

Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet session to-day there was some conversation over the condition of affairs in Arkansas, but the executive had not yet given a decision. The Attorney General states that the attorneys for Brooks had not completed their argument, and have asked for a day or two to prepare it thoroughly. The session was brief. The departments were all represented, Assistant Secretaries Sawyer and Cowan being present for the Treasury and Interior Departments respectively.

Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel Burdett, of Missouri, as Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect on June 1st.

The Senate resumed discussion of the nomination of General McCook to be Governor of Colorado, but took no vote thereon.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day continued the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. They agreed to largely reduce the light house appropriation, and fixed the fee of pension agents for administering an oath at twenty cents, instead of thirty cents.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

A rumor has been freely circulated to-night that the position of Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, and that his reply to the offer is now awaited.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Professor Swing for Heresy.

CHICAGO, May 5.—In the Swing heresy trial, before the Chicago Presbytery to-day, the entire forenoon was occupied in a fruitless wrangle over the minutes of yesterday's proceedings, which appeared incomplete. Finally the Moderator decided that the minutes should be completed as far as possible from memory and from newspaper reports. Then came up a motion made yesterday by Prof. Patton for the continuance of the trial until the testimonials of Robert Laird Collyer, now in Europe, could be obtained. Rev. Noyes, as counsel for Prof. Swing, declared his willingness to admit that Collyer would testify, as was claimed by the prosecution, with the understanding that such testimony might hereafter be rebutted or ruled out if it could be shown that it was inadmissable. He explained that he proposed this in order that the trial might proceed at once.

After a long discussion, in which many objections were made to this course, the proposition was withdrawn.

After a recess the motion of Prof. Patton for continuance was, after another long discussion, refused by the Presbytery for the present, with the understanding, however, that the motion may be renewed at a later stage of the trial.

The prosecution then called the first witness, Rev. E. C. Young, of the Fullerton avenue church, to prove the specification in charge first, that Prof. Swing was not a believer in the doctrine of trinity and in the divinity of Jesus Christ. Witness testified that Swing had told him in conversation that Robert Laird Collyer had said to him that he (Collyer) was in accord with him (Swing.) On cross-examination witness was asked if Swing stated that he (Swing) was in accord with Unitarians, and the answer was in the negative.

Rev. Dr. Swasey was called to testify in regard to a sermon preached at his institution by Prof. Swing, in which it was claimed that the preacher made light of the ceremonies of installation, and repudiated the idea of a divine call to the ministry. The evidence of Dr. Swasey completely contradicted such construction of the sermon.

Rev. W. C. Goudy next testified in regard to his understanding of the same sermon, his testimony tending to bear out the construction put upon it in the papers. He admitted, however, in the cross-examination, that Swing had said that the minister chose his vocation because he thought it was his duty to preach.

Two other witnesses were examined, but the testimony was unimportant. The Presbytery then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FLOOD.

No Destitution Above Papalcion.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—It is proper to repeat the statement sent in these dispatches that there is no suffering or destitution above Papalcion, which has not been nor is now being relieved, and care should be taken to send supplies to responsible parties at depots already established below that point in order that they may be properly distributed. Planters from below were in the city this morning to get boats, who confirm the previous statement in regard to a large number of colored hands refusing to make new engagements, thinking the National Government will provide for them.

The Mississippi Falling.

The river at this point has fallen about two inches, and a steady decline is looked for. It is safe to state from New Madrid to the mouth of the White river in the Arkansas side there is not a single plantation entirely submerged, while on the east side the danger is trifling, the levees in Turiza and Coahuma counties, Miss., having thus far withstood the flood.

Destitution in the Black River Country.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Mr. A. F. Mardis, writing to the *Picayune* from the Black River, says the country is submerged deeper than it was in 1867. Among the people there has been great privation, and in some instances suffering. Picture in your mind the condition of our locality when helpless widows and children are condemned to fight against starvation with two and a half ears of corn a day. After mentioning other cases of destitution, the writer concludes: "But for the timely arrival of supplies from the relief committee of New Orleans, the suffering would have been intense. It thrills me with horror to contemplate what our condition would have been had not heavensent charity reached us in time. May the donors never know what it is to want. If they could witness the effect of their noble acts they would fully realize that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Agricultural Laborers for Canada.

LONDON, May 5.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool for Quebec to-day, took out 350 agricultural laborers

Erie Railroad Affairs.

The London Banking Association has appointed Mr. Tyler, one of the officials of the Board of Trade, to examine into the condition and prospects of the Erie Railroad Company.

CUBA.

The U. S. Steamer Gettysburg at Havana.

[Special to New York Herald.]

HAVANA, May 5.—The United States steamer Gettysburg has arrived from the Gulf of Darien with the engineers who have examined the Nicaragua and Atrato inter-oceanic canal routes. The Gettysburg sails for Key West to-morrow, and thence for Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Meeting of the Washington County Medical Association—Class Day Exercises in Washington and Jefferson College.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 5, 1874.

The Washington County Medical Association held its regular meeting to-day. The attendance was good and the meeting an interesting one.

The class day exercises of the senior class of Washington and Jefferson College are being held this evening. The hall is crowded to its utmost.

G.

THE ELECTIONS.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 5, 1874.

The election of City Councilmen took place to day, in which a general interest was taken, as the candidates elected were chosen regardless of politics. The vote was very close, being compelled to recount the votes cast in the Second ward.

X.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 4.—The municipal election passed off quietly to-day. The temperance question was not made a prominent feature. The only point of interest was in the Second ward, which was hotly contested, and resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Council by a majority of 223. Republicans, who ran as independent candidates, were elected from the First, Third and Ninth wards. The rest of the wards went Democratic. By a proclamation of the Mayor the saloons were kept closed all day.

New Albany, Ind.

NEW ALBANY, March 5.—The election for six Councilmen to-day resulted in four crusaders and two anti-crusaders. There is a gain of one Democrat in the Council. The temperance men have a majority of two in the Council.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 5.—The municipal election to-day passed off with great excitement. The most intense interest was manifested by both temperance and anti-temperance men. The Democrats carried the entire city, except the Fourth ward, by 184 majority.

Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, May 5.—Neither the Republicans nor Democrats had a straight ticket in the field to-day. The result is the election of four Councilmen nominated by the Citizens' Convention and one nominated by a Workingmen's Convention. Two of the Councilmen elected are avowed temperance men.

Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 5.—There was not much interest felt in the city election to day except in one or two wards. In the First, Second and Third there was no opposition, the present incumbents for Councilmen being re-elected. In the Sixth ward there was a close contest, the Republican candidate being elected by 54 votes. In the Fourth ward the Democratic candidate was elected over the temperance competitor by fourteen majority. The Democratic candidate was elected in the Fifth ward by an increased majority. The vote is very light, fully one-fourth smaller than last year. The complexion of the Council is unchanged. The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth are Democratic and the Third and Sixth Republican.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 5.—The municipal election to-day was one of the most hotly contested that ever took place in this city, and the vote the heaviest ever polled, resulting in a victory for the Davis, or anti-temperance party, who have elected nine out of thirteen Councilmen. The Council stands Democrats 16, and Republicans 10, with a Democratic majority. This is the first time for eighteen years that the city has been under Democratic control.

The proposition to erect city water works on the reservoir and standing pipe plan, at a cost of one million and a half dollars, was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1.

The anti-temperance ticket was elected at Jeffersonville, Peru, Muncie and Waterloo, and the temperance ticket at Anderson, Wabash, New Albany, Franklin, Angola, Madison and Crawfordsville.

ARKANSAS.

Public Meetings at Pine Bluff and Helena.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—A special to the *Gazette* says one of the largest meetings ever held in Jefferson county convened at Pine Bluff last night. Hon. Wm. M. Harrison, who was a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the Brooks ticket in 1872, and who claims that he was elected, presided over the meeting. Strong resolutions were adopted, condemning Brooks and approving of Baxter's course; also approving the wise course of Gen. H. King White in his management of affairs in the interest of Baxter in that section.

A special to the same paper from Helena says a large meeting was held at that place last night, composed principally of colored people. Hon. J. T. White, ex-State Senator and at present State Commissioner of Public Works, addressed the meeting in favor of peace, and advised those present not to join the forces of either side, but to let the Legislature determine the question.

A Battle Imminent.

The United States troops formed a line across Markham street last night on three separate occasions to prevent an advance of Baxter's forces. Brooks received a reinforcement of one company, nearly all colored, from Perry county this evening.

The Missing Judges.

Chief Justice McClure to-day had a writ served on Generals Churchill and Blocher, commanding them to produce the bodies of Messrs. Bennett and Searle, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, whom arrest was mentioned yesterday. These officers replied by stating that martial law prevailed in Pulaski county at this time, and they knew of no orders except those which came from their superiors. The Baxter side has advises from Washington that Senator Clayton has applied to the President for the use of Federal troops in searching for the two Judges, but the President declined to let them be used for that purpose.

State Seal.

A few days ago the Baxter side sent to St. Louis to have a duplicate seal of the State made. The seal was forwarded yesterday by express. This morning, before the express agent had time to deliver it, a squad of Brooks men entered his office and captured the seal.

Activity on both Sides.

Considerable activity prevails on both sides to night. The sentinels are doubled around Baxter's headquarters and a general military air pervades everything.

Samson Oil.

This oil (deriving its name from Samson, meaning strength) is one of the most speedy remedies for rheumatism ever offered to the public, and no medicine, it appears, has ever gained so flattering a reputation in as short a time.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., May 4, 1874.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE (1) DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th instant.

m6:6:60 J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874.

☞ **DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst., free of taxes.

my6:b56 R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874.

☞ **DIVIDEND NO. 46.—THE BOARD** of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS upon each share of the capital stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders on and after the 11th inst.

my6:b57 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK,
63 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** Have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4 PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

my6:b49 W. J. SCULLY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT** and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of **4 per cent.** on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., free of all tax whatsoever, including the tax on stockholders under the laws of this Commonwealth, which will be retained by the Bank.

may6:b58 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
NEW CASTLE, PA., May 5, 1874.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS** of the Lawrence Savings Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

my4:47 W. W. YOUNG, President.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEG

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOHAR KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874.

Notice.

The proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

Any person who will furnish such copy will be liberally rewarded, or the same will be replaced by photograph copies, as may be preferred.

Address, GAZETTE,
Pittsburgh.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

IT IS believed in Washington that there will be no financial legislation whatever during the present session of Congress.

THE Senate at Harrisburg has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 15th instant. No new bills will be introduced after to-morrow.

IT IS entirely probable that the President will recognize Baxter as the legal Governor of Arkansas,—he having, it is said, made the evidence of his legal right to the position very clear.

THE new American steamship line is meeting with its full share of disasters. The "Ohio," in her recent outward voyage, took fire in the hold, and a portion of her cargo was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

WE STRONGLY commend the conservative course pursued by our steel manufacturers, in asking that Congress do not disturb the duties on steel. The fear was entertained that an increase of duties would be asked, and so favorable is the impression created by our manufacturers, as contrasted with the consumers that their requests would have received very careful attention. But it was wise not to seek to have existing duties disturbed.

THE estimates for the season of ocean travel are that there will only be about half as many going abroad this summer as there was a year ago. The panic and the resulting lack of means, the lack of any special attraction abroad this year, except the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Bremen during the month of June, the increased expense of a continental tour, and the recent disasters to ocean steamers, have combined to reduce the prospective volume of ocean travel to the extent mentioned. Rates have been reduced, and the lines are active in competing for what travel may be developed.

SUBSIDY propositions are coming in from time to time, for the consideration of Congress. That of guaranteeing canal bonds for a steamboat canal in Alabama is not, at first blush, a very desirable thing for Congress to do. The building of canals, on Government credit, will do little or nothing toward arousing the general industries of the country. It is a thousand times better, as well as safer, to endorse the bonds of the two great Pacific railroads, work on which was stopped by the panic. These have lands to offer as security, beside being sure to be built at a sum so largely below what the Union Pacific cost, that the bonds will be very sure to be paid at maturity.

THE relief of Bilboa is evidently regarded by the Serrano Government as a brilliant achievement, and is a source of strength as between the Government and people. Considered with reference to the resources of the two parties, it was a very moderate triumph, indeed. The people of Bilboa deserve the honors of the occasion. They defended their city with obstinate bravery and held out a week after they had consumed their supply of bread. Whether the failure of the Carlists before Bilboa indicates the downfall of their cause remains to be seen. It is, very certainly, a severe blow to them, and will defer the recognition of belligerency, which was likely to be accorded them.

A NUMBER of our prominent manufacturers have been in Washington the past week to represent the interests of steel producers before the Committee on Ways and Means in opposition to the reduction in the duty on steel proposed by the steel importers, who have been aided by a few steel consumers. The prospect is that the reduction asked will not be granted, the arguments and showing of the producers being too much for our British friends and their supporters. Senator Scott rendered the committee very important service. Gen. Negley was also unremitting in his attentions to the delegation, rightly judging that the interests of Pittsburgh, to which he is ever attentive, require that this important branch of its manufactures should not suffer. The petition of the steel consumers, who were opposed to the reduction, was presented in the House on Saturday. It was very strong in its endorsement of American steel, and contained over seven hundred names.

THE misrepresentations of the Boston steel consumers, relative to the influence of duties on steel, are many and numerous. One is very trenchantly exposed by the memorial of our steel manufacturers, which has been accorded the honor of a place in the Congressional *Record*, at the request of General Negley: Moreover, we respectfully represent that the claim of the aforesaid petitioners for reduction of duty does not state the facts correctly on the important point of exporting American manufactures made in part of foreign steel. By the act of June 6, 1872, the privilege of drawback, or of full refund of all duties paid, less 10 per cent. was extended to shovels, spades, fire-arms, scales, balances, axes, hammers, hatchets, &c., one-half of the materials of which is imported; and this exemption is fully realized by most New England manufacturers. Indeed, nearly all who manufacture for export have for years received a full refund of all duties paid, upon shovels and axes particularly. To these leading manufacturers steel has been and is practically free of duty, so that their allegation that the export of articles "into which foreign steel enters as a chief component part" is prevented or obstructed by the tariff acts is simply untrue. In actual practice this refund of the duty on such articles is largely and liberally made.

THE resolution adopted, to keep open the Mercantile Library on Sunday, meets our entire approbation, and will receive that of the thinking and moral part of the community when its benefits are once seen and appreciated. It is a subject concerning which our views have been clear and decided for years past. In every city where open libraries have been afforded on the Sabbath, the influence has been beneficial, considered only in a moral sense. We believe it has contributed to the foundation of good habits, and led to a course of reading, which has been mentally valuable to the young. The argument for an open library is strong and clear. Briefly, it is, that as a rule, young men are in the city, boarding at unattractive places, and surrounded by no society that serves to keep them from the streets, or places of public resort. Many do not prefer to go to church, and as a result they are exposed to the worst class of influences the city affords. We cannot save them by the ordinary religious methods, as they refuse to be attracted by these. Hence the Library will afford a place of agreeable resort, where healthful reading can be found, and above an hour or more may be pleasantly whiled away. The influence will be elevating and good. We certainly hope the managers will find their liberality so well appreciated as not to induce regret at the course they are pursuing.

THE case of suicide which occurred in Allegheny a few weeks since, where a letter containing an inclosure of money was received on the evening of the day of his death, has occasioned much discussion in life insurance circles—the young man having insured his life for the benefit of a friend on the morning of the day of his death. The tendency to suicides among Germans in this country has been frequently noticed and widely commented upon. There is data to the effect that out of 169 persons in Cincinnati who have committed suicide from the beginning of the year 1867 down to date, 102 were Germans, 51 Americans, 7 Irish, and the rest mostly Bohemians, Danes and Swiss. A Cincinnati journal, in calling attention to this fact, says the ratio of Germans is out of all proportion to their number in the population; that the same startling condition of things appears in the statistics of suicide in New York city. Why there is this large proportion of our German fellow-citizens represented in the statistics of suicide is a very important question. Various answers have been made to it, but none that seem clear or conclusive. If drinking is referred to, it may be said that the Irish drink quite as much, but do not show the same tendency to suicide. If lack of religious faith, it may be asked why are not suicides as general in Germany? The strong affinities of the Germans, and their inability, in many cases, to take kindly to American ideas and customs, seem to us a reason, more probable than any we have seen, for the peculiarity noticed.

THE SANBORN REPORT.

The report of the Committee of Congress appointed to investigate the Sanborn contracts, presents the abuses of that system of revenue collections in a stronger and more opprobrious light than any strictures that have heretofore appeared. The only excuse for the law under which the contracts were made is in the presumption that both Secretary Boutwell and Congress were deceived on the subject. It seems that a system of special contracts for the collection of moneys due the Government had been kept up from the time of Secretary Guthrie, but without authority of law. Secretary Boutwell discovered that fact, and being led to believe that the system should be legalized, recommended a law, which was passed, and Sanborn appointed a special agent under this law, to collect moneys due the Government. But from the very outset, the law was flagrantly and persistently violated. It required that these special agents should assist the regular officers of the Government. In place of this they were required to assist Sanborn. The agent was to be merely employed on cases he should obtain knowledge of outside of the official records, and which presumably would not be collected by the regular officials of Government. In place of this he was provided with a roving letter, which had the effect of giving him access to official records, and the control of cases already in process of collection. In point of fact, cases which had been worked up before he was appointed, were turned over to him, and he received his commissions thereon.

Thus in brief, the whole system and theory of the law, and even the fundamental principles of the Government, as regards the collection of revenue, were revolutionized, and the Chinese system of contracting out the collection of revenues introduced, the Government maintaining a costly official system as a tender upon a mere contractor. That there was never a shadow of necessity for this system is clear from the following statement in the report: The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of full knowledge of the laws relating to the collection of the revenue; has all the machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement, and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any department of the Government, is in fact a reflection on the department charged with that duty." But the worst result of this system was in the demoralization it wrought among the officials of the Government. Actual cases of bribery were not discovered; but two very suspicious and suggestive circumstances were brought to light,—that officers of the Government were zealous and cheerful co-operators with Sanborn; and that the most secret operations, involving the transmission of money to the Department, were known to Sanborn. That this remarkable zeal should go uncompensated is not in the least likely.

The committee affirm that very little of the money collected by Sanborn would have failed to be collected, had he not been appointed. In one district, and that, we are glad to say, in this State, the Supervisor, Mr. Totten, refused to have anything to do with Sanborn; yet he collected as completely, the taxes due the Government, as was done elsewhere under this Sanborn contract,—thus proving the total uselessness of such an official, where capable and honest officials are in power. The whole movement, of which Sanborn was the head, seems, in the light of the committee's report, more like a scheme to defraud the Treasury, than anything else. And if Sanborn's testimony can be believed, it is hard to understand how it is that this was not suspected at the Treasury Department. He declares that he was told there to include in his list of delinquents all the railroads in the country; yet at the time he did not know, at most, of more than one-fourth actually being delinquent, and many of these were settling their accounts, through the regular channels of collection.

From the outset, Sanborn, in place of developing independent cases, outside of those already on the books of the Government, went to the Government records, and included in his list cases already in process of collection, and was allowed these, in clear violation of law. From its inception to its close, the contract system was honeycombed with corruption. It began in fraud and ended in the demoralization of an entire governmental department. The money lost to the Treasury is nothing compared with the other evils engendered. The exact measure of responsibility is hard to fix. We cannot believe that Secretary Boutwell meant to do wrong in developing the system. He was probably imposed upon, and thought himself to be putting in legal shape what had previously been done without authority of law. But as the system grew, it is evident that Sanborn had warm friends in high places in the Treasury department, and that the system he represented was very popular among collection officers generally throughout the country. It will require years, and much care and attention to overcome the effects of this demoralization. The committee have made a clear and noble report, and their recommendations that the contract law be repealed and Sanborn shut off from all further claims should be adopted.

PERSONAL.

GEN. SICKLES has sailed for the United States, and Minister Jay will sail on Saturday next.

GRACE is a modest girl, and refuses to wear low dresses. "Mamma," she remarks to her maternal, "that is more than I can bare."

THE Pope is unable to find a properly constituted sovereign belonging to the Church to whom he might present the golden rose. Empress Eugenie and Isabella, of Spain, were the latest recipients of the rose, and to neither of them did the present bring good fortune.

BISHOP JANES says the specialty of the Round Lake camp-meeting this Summer will be the presence of representatives of all the branches of Methodism in the United States and Canada. They will not meet to consider or discuss the question of organic union of these Methodistic bodies, as the meeting will have no official authority, but will come together simply for united worship.

LITTLE BIJOU HERON has made a magnificent success in New York, and the poor child of a few weeks ago has already taken her place among the stars of the stage, and many older bodies in the constellation find their lustre dimmed by contrast with a child of genius.

JULIA SUMNER HASTINGS, the only surviving sister of the late Senator Sumner, writes from San Francisco to the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, thanking them for the tenderness and care with which they performed the funeral services of her illustrious brother.

MGR. JACOBINI, the new Nuncio of the Pope to the Court of Austria, has arrived in Vienna. He belongs to a very poor and obscure family, his father having been a butcher and the reverse of prosperous in his business. This humble origin is made the subject of much comment in aristocratic circles in Austria. "The Pope," says the *Viennese*, "has quit with the kings. His Holiness sends us a Jacobin, and to be sure that he is a thorough one, chooses a butcher's son." They forget Cardinal Wolsey, who was "born of a butcher, but by bishops bred."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A FIRE in Boston on Tuesday morning caused the destruction of $45,000 worth of property.

A FIRE in Orange, N. J., last Monday night, burned two stores and dwellings. Loss, $30,000.

THE clothing establishment of Jacob Halle, in Memphis, was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss, $20,000.

BILL KELLY will be hung in Nashville next Friday for the crime of rape on a white woman, committed two years ago. Sheriff Whitworth has made all the necessary preparations.

PREPAID steerage tickets from Liverpool to New York are sold in New York for twenty-nine dollars each. The agents have not been officially informed that the passage rates have been reduced to fifteen dollars.

THE captain of the steamship Ohio, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday, from Philadelphia, reports that a fire broke out in the hold on Thursday last, and the flames were not extinguished before part of the deck and cargo were burned. The Ohio proceeded to Liverpool.

TWO BROTHERS named Walker were shot in Owen county, Ky., on Monday, by Wm. Smoat. One of the brothers died instantly, and the other was dangerously wounded. Smoat charged them with having secured an indictment against him in the Federal Court for some misdemeanor.

THIRTY ladies of the Women's Temperance Alliance visited the San Francisco Board of Supervisors last Monday night, and presented another petition for an order against the sale of liquor in corner groceries. Mayor Otis said that the Board had the matter under consideration, but it was a difficult subject to legislate upon properly. The women were followed to the hall by a large crowd of spectators.

A DISPATCH from Columbia, Tenn., says: There is great excitement here over an outrage committed by a negro, named Merrett Voorhis, upon the person of a young lady whose name is withheld by request of her friends. The villain met her on the outskirts of the city about nine o'clock at night, and accomplished his purpose before the neighbors, who had been aroused by her screams, could go to her assistance. The police are in pursuit of the negro.

LADY LOBBYISTS.

Reminiscence of the Election of Speaker Banks

In a letter to the Chicago *Tribune* Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm tells the following story concerning a Butler county lady lobbyist:

Senator Sumner told me, in the Summer of 1856, that the country was largely indebted to the wife of the Member from Butler county, Pennsylvania, for the election of General Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. He gave it as his opinion that the service she rendered to the cause of Freedom, in that most exciting and protracted struggle, was enough to account for the result. He so estimated her work, and had never seen her. She was wealthy, talented, handsome; small and delicate, but full of enthusiasm for the right. She boarded with her husband, in the hotel known as the headquarters of the Fire-Eaters; made them respect, admire, and fear her; canvassed for Banks' votes among uncertain Northerners; extracted promises, and held them to a strict account for performances; served as a breakwater for Southern scorn, and hurled it back, while men with limber backbones ventured to stand out in the shelter of the sharp repartee with which she met and turned aside the arrogance of the "master class." Mr. Sumner spoke with enthusiasm of the service she had rendered to the cause, saying that none of her men had dared to shirk a vote. I do not give her name, for she might not like it; but I think she is still living, and know that her husband and son are prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. She was not the only woman who worked for Banks or against him, and his election was the first defeat sustained by the Man-Power in the American Congress.

A Western Movement.

The last census report reveals the fact that since 1860 the westward movement has chiefly centered in the States of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, and that these great Western Commonwealths are repeating the history of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, which States, as well as Ohio and Indiana, have ceased to be an attractive resort for foreign and domestic emigration. This also goes to show that the agricultural and grazing regions are more attractive than the mining regions of the interior of the continent. Kansas and Nebraska, too, offer special inducements as favored points for those engaged in the grazing interests. The inference from these facts is that the increase of population in the Territories must in the future be slow. However, if we apply to the new regions west of Missouri and Iowa the ratio of increase of population and material progress achieved in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois during the past hundred years, there must accumulate in the ensuing century a population of at least ten millions; and if we apply the ratio of increase in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, the population will reach at least twenty-five millions, embracing thousands of miles of railway and telegraph, a diversity of industries and a homogeneous unity of languages, suggestive of the destiny of the American people, which is to subdue the continent.

The Iron-Works of the Pharaohs

An English gentleman traveling in these parts (near Sinai), was struck with the small blue stones he observed in the dried-up watercourses which in the rainy season convey the thousand streams that hurry to the sea, and, having the curiosity to bring some home, he soon discovered that they were turkoises of no common order. This determined him to make further researches. Eventually he has built a house near the junction of the Wady Keauch, the Wady Mokatteo, or the written valley, and the Wady Meghara. Here, aided by the friendly tribes he had taken into his pay, he has discovered the old turkois mines of the ancient Egyptians, the rocks that they worked for the stones, the very tools they used, and their polishing and grinding places. Being a man of much energy, he has brought to bear upon this fortunate discovery the advanced knowledge of our times, and he is obtaining and sending over to this country some of the finest specimens of turkoises that exist. In such a lonely spot, he naturally has not confined his attention to this subject only, but has traced out the system of fortifications by which the Pharaohs protected their works and workmen, and, what is still more wonderful, has come upon the remains of vast iron-works, so vast indeed, that many thousand people must have been employed upon them, unless the plant used was on quite as grand a scale as that of our largest furnaces in the north of England.

These works stand adjacent to the mines, on some hills at a place called Serabit-el Khadin, and were evidently conducted on the Catalan system (in the opinion of the discoverer). The ore was very imperfectly extracted—slag brought over to this country, from the immense heaps that, like mountains, are piled around, contained as much as fifty-three per cent of iron. This district has remained unexplored, probably on account of its being out of the beaten track; and in an unknown country there is no temptation to stray, particularly as the guides and dragomen discourage any explorations which may add to the risk of the journey.

It is, however, much to be desired that now that attention is directed to the locality, and, moreover, since the thorough investigation of its sites is likely to prove exceedingly profitable, that the enterprise and desire for knowledge of our scientific explorers may find help from the ready hand of some of our commercial magnates, and thus that a past book in the world's history may, by English perseverance, be re-opened.

The German Army.

A letter from Berlin says it is evident that the purpose of the Liberals in voting to fix the military strength of Germany for seven years was to enable the Emperor to prepare for any hostile demonstrations during the seven years that President MacMahon will exercise his powers in France. The letter adds: The addition of some forty thousand men to the regular army is a fact which carries its own explanation; but the effect of this increase on the available military material of the country involves another calculation. Besides the three years which he serves under the flag, the increase of 86,000 to the permanent army implies the yearly addition of the same number to the trained reserve. This amounts in seven years to 280,000 men, or, rather, since the effect of the increase will be felt on the reserve only, after the expiration of three years from the beginning of the levies, 160,000 will represent that addition, while 120,000 more will be still in active service. In other words, in 1881 Germany will be able to meet France with nearly 300,000 more skilled soldiers than to-day.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

A Race of Pigmies Discovered.

Bayard Taylor writes from Cairo, Egypt, to the New York *Tribune* that during a recent interview the Khedive spoke of a race of pigmies which had been discovered in the very heart of Central Africa, beyond the land of the Nyam-Nyams, and advised us to look at two natives of the tribe which had recently reached Cairo. On leaving the Palace of Abdeen, therefore, we drove immediately to the Palace of the Nile, near Boulak, where they are now kept. On making inquiry, the soldiers in the inner court immediately pointed out two small boys (apparently), wearing the fez, and dressed in jackets and trowsers of white wool. I should have taken them for children of some Ethiopian tribe at the first glance, and was not satisfied, until after a close inspection, that one of them was a full-grown man.

Dr. Schweinfurth saw some natives of the tribe among the Nyam-Nyams, but did not reach their country, which lies beyond that of the latter, and therefore south of the Equator—probably from 300 to 500 miles west of the central part of Albert Nyanza. But after Schweinfurth's return the veteran Italian traveler Miani, whose name, carved upon a tree near Fatiko, will be remembered by all readers of Speke's and Baker's narratives, started on a new journey of exploration from which he was destined never to return. On the 6th of November last some boats reached Khartoum with the journals and collections of Miani, who died in a country called Monbootoo. These were taken by the Governor of Khartoum, and three pigmies, who were supposed to be slaves, were temporarily imprisoned. When the intelligence reached Cairo, the Khedive ordered Miani's papers and collections to be given to the Italian Consul and the pigmies to be sent to him. One of them, a woman, died on the way; the other two reached here a few weeks ago. They are the first of their race which have ever been seen outside of Central Africa. The Khedive, who gave me these particulars, seemed much interested in the people, and probably intends to use them, if they survive, as a medium of future intercourse with their tribe.

The soldiers brought the pigmies forward for our inspection. They came, half willingly, half with an air of defiance, or of protest against the superior strength which surrounded them. A tall Dinka, from the white Nile, blacker than charcoal, who accompanied them, was one of Miani's men. He spoke a little Arabic, and I was thus able to get a little additional information through him. He assured me that the pigmies were called *Naam;* that their country was a journey of a year and a half from Khartoum (probably the time occupied by a trading expedition in going thither and returning), and that the place from which they came had the name of Takkatikat. The taller of the two pigmies, Tubbul by name, was twenty years old; the younger, Karal, only ten or twelve.

The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning, steady eyes, while I examined and measured them. Tubbul was 48 inches in height, the legs being 22 inches, and the body with the head 24, which is a somewhat better proportion than is usual in savage tribes. Head and arms were quite symmetrical, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the hip-joint, throwing out the abdomen, which was already much distended, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. Yet the head was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body, as in the South African bushmen. Tubbul measured 26 inches around the breast and 28 around the abdomen; his hands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionately thick and clumsy. The facial angle was fully up to the average; there was a good development of brain, fine intelligent eyes, and a nose so flattened that, in looking down the forehead from above, one saw only the lips projecting beyond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square; the complexion was that of a dark mulatto.

The boy Karal was 43 inches high, with the same general proportions. Both had woolly hair, cut short in front, but covering the crown with a circular cap of crisp little rolls. Tubbul's age showed itself, on nearer examination, in his hands, feet and joints, as well as his face. He had no beard, but was evidently of virile years. I lifted him from the ground, and should not estimate his weight at more than 65 pounds. The soldiers stated that neither of the two had learned more than a few words of Arabic, but that they talked a great deal to each other in their own language. However, when ordered to speak, Tubbul turned and walked away. A soldier seized and drew him back, when he upon he stood still and sullen in his former place. At a recent meeting of the Egyptian Institute, it was stated that the language of these pigmies has no resemblance to that of any other in Central Africa.

The country of Naam, or Takkatikat, or whatever may be its correct name, is reported to be mountainous, table-land covered with low, dense thickets, in which the pigmies hide. The Khedive told me that they are quite warlike, and by no means despicable foes to their larger negro neighbors, since they are active as apes and difficult to find among their native jungles. Dr. Schweinfurth supposes them to be the pigmies mentioned by Herodotus. The Darwinians will hardly find an intermediate race between man and monkey, in them. Their curious physical peculiarities, especially the curvature of the spine, the wide mouth, with flat but distinctly marked lips and the sparseness and breadth of the nostrils are not of a simian character. In fact, they look less like the chimpanzee than several of the tall and athletic negro tribes.

When I was on the White Nile, in 1852, the Nyam-Nyams were spoken of by the people as a frightful race of cannibals, with tails. No one had ever seen them; the very name was a terror to the natives of Soudan and an obstacle to the traveler. Now their country has been reached and partially explored, and specimens of the race have ventured as far as Khartoum. The pigmies prove to be far more interesting than they, from an ethnological point of view, and we shall certainly soon learn more of them. I am not aware that any account of the race has yet been published in Europe or America. B. T.

NO MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.

Mary, let's kill the fatted calf and celebrate the day,
For that dreadful mortgage on the farm is wiped away;
have got the papers with me, they are right as right can be.
Let us laugh and sing together, for the dear old farm is free!
Don't all the Yankees celebrate the Fourth day of July,
Because 'twas then that Freedom's sun lit up our nation's way?
Why shouldn't we then celebrate, and this day ne'er forget!
Where is there any freedom like being out of debt?
I've riz up many a morning an hour before the sun,
And night has overtaken me before the task was done.
When, weary with my labor, 'twas this thought that nerved my arm:
Each day will help to pay the mortgage on the farm.
And, Mary, you have done your part in rowin' to the shore,
By raisin' eggs and butter to the little village store.
You did not spend the money in dressing up for show,
But stay from morn till evening in your faded calico.
And Bessie, our sweet daughter—God bless her loving heart!
The lad that gets her for a wife must be by nature smart—
She's gone without piano, her lonely hours to charm,
To have a hand in payin' off the mortgage on the farm.
I'll build a little cottage soon, to make your heart rejoice;
I'll buy a good piano, to go with Bessie's voice;
You shall not make your butter with that up-and-down concern,
For I'll go this very day and buy the finest patent churn.
Lay by your faded calico, and go with me to town,
And get yourself and Bessie a new and shining gown;
Low prices for our produce need not give us now alarm,
Spruce up a little, Mary! there's no mortgage on the farm.
While our hearts are now so joyful, let us, Mary, not forget
To thank the God of Heaven for being out of debt,
For he gave the rain and sunshine, and put strength into my arm,
And lengthened out the days to see no mortgage on the farm.

Communism in France.

A Paris letter-writer says: Evidently difficulties are fast closing in about us, and every day we have some fresh cause for reflecting upon the insecurity of the moment. The spirit which animated the Communue is very far from being crushed. Some men are once more organizing for another attempt, and just as they did before in 1848 and in 1871, societies of workingmen are formed in each Arrondissement, under the direction of district committees, which take their orders from the Central Committee. The next step is to bind the men by making them *solitaire* in all dangers and benefits, and by the element of secrecy, always attractive to uneducated members of the society. Those who have work are privately taxed, and one-half of the proceeds is added to the sinking fund reserved for the war budget. The rest goes to aid those who are out of work and in distress. Just before the war matters had reached a stage where we find them to-day, and Creuzot was selected as the best point for beginning the strikes. Difficulties then caused made it possible on the 4th of September. This time the strikes are to be encouraged in Paris. Certainly that septennate must come to an end one day or another, and the belief that it will not last long gives the chiefs of the International an opportunity for saying that it will be succeeded by another Commune.

GEORGE FISHER'S HEIRS.

Their Innumerable Schemes for Plundering the United States Treasury—A Claim for Damage Increased Seven Fold by Government Officers—Specimen Trick of the Jobs before the Forty-third Congress.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 31, 1874.

One of the most iniquitous of the many claims before the present session of Congress is that of the heirs of George Fisher, for damages received in the Indian war of 1813-'14. How it comes to be entertained is a marvel beyond comprehension. It has been fairly commented upon by the newspapers for the past quarter of a century, was once the subject of a burlesque by Mark Twain, and yet is to-day before the House of Representatives in the shape of an approved bill from the Committee on Claims.

As stated, it is a bill for damages suffered in 1813. During that year the United States were, as most people know, engaged in an unimportant war for the subjugation of the Creek Indians in the then territory of Mississippi, and on the contested ground lived George Fisher, our hero. He had two small farms, a limited array of live stock, and an insignificant country store. The Indians passed his way, pursued by the United States troops and between the two Fisher's property was destroyed.

Fisher's Petition.

Like a true American citizen, he did not lie down and whine about it, but rushed off to an attorney, prepared a petition and began a siege of Congress which has not ended to this day. His first hearing was in 1832, when a committee was chosen to examine the claim and report. Before them the claimant went and testified. He charged that the Indians had driven him and his overseer from his plantations and after had, with the troops who followed them, left not so much as a corn stalk of respectable dimensions wherewith to cheer him. How much the Indians had demolished and how much the troops, he was not prepared to say. Here George was not sharp, for the committee, after a patient investigation, decided that it should go to the proper department for adjustment, and that damages should be paid for such goods as the troops destroyed, but not a farthing more.

The report was read in Congress, but no act passed, and soon afterward Mr. Fisher died without recompense.

His Heirs' Petition.

Then his heirs came forward (or some persons claiming to be his legal representatives, for up to this time the Government has never done a thing toward establishing their heirship,) and renewed the petition, and in 1848 they were heard, and Congress passed an act directing the Second Auditor of the Treasury to examine the claim and make a full and fair statement.

First Award.

Mr. McCalla, who had charge of that office at the time, did as he was directed, and after weighing all the evidence, concluded that the troops were responsible for about half the damage inflicted, and awarded for their misdeeds the very munificent sum of $8,873.00. This was really in excess of just compensation, as it was shown conclusively that the unfuttored savages had disported themselves for over four days among Fisher's wine vaults before the troops made their appearance, and it is not to be presumed there was much left for the latter to demolish. As Congress had made no provision for interest, and as it is not customary for Uncle Sam to pay interest on private claims, none was awarded, and the heirs of George Fisher accepted their money ($9,000) and were apparently happy.

It is Doubled and Trebled.

Not long, however, in December of the same year, McCalla found himself so pestered with them, that he reviewed his decision, added an error of $160 in addition, and under a determined claim that the act of Congress "full and fair indemnity" meant interest, gave the additional sum of $8,797.94, chiefly for interest. Again the "legal representatives" were happy for a brief period, and then again they pointed their guns at the Treasury. This time they modestly requested interest from the time the damages were inflicted, McCalla having previously given six per cent. from the date when the petition was first heard in Congress. This was awarded and amounted to $10,604.89. Thus the amounts allowed were:

Principal	$ 8,973 00
Interest	18,702 83
Total	$27,675 83

Indians Who Didn't Drink.

But even this was not enough. In his first award McCalla had rejected from the evidence three affidavits because it was not certified that the persons who administered the oaths were justices of the peace. Notwithstanding Fisher's statement that the Indians had ransacked the place and done all the damage possible before the troops arrived, these affidavits were now brought forward to prove that the Creeks had done nothing whatever, and that the troops had been guilty of the plundering. When the action of Congress, authorizing payment for the destruction caused by the militia only, is taken into account, the motive for this procedure is evident.

Still Another Award.

Again Congress was attacked, and again, after a little show at fight, yielded. Under a very evident misconception of the case, and in the belief that McCalla had ignored the affidavits, while in reality he had considered them at their full weight, but rejected them on the most plausible grounds—a technicality—a bill was passed directing the Second Auditor to re-examine the case and allow the claimants the benefit of the neglected testimony, if, since the first award, it was duly authenticated. Having already met the purpose of this act, McCalla, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, took no further action.

John B. Floyd's Kindness.

Finding that nothing could be expected from the Treasury, the claimants, after a lapse of nearly ten years, secured the passage of an act transferring the papers and case to John B. Floyd, the notoriously corrupt Secretary of War. This worthy was ready for any scheme of villainy. No sooner did he receive the papers than he reopened the case, depositions and all, and allowed, after mature (?) reflection, as indemnity for property destroyed by the troops, $18,104.00, &c., also added $4,777.28 to the interest fund, making the total payment $31,557.11. It had swelled monstrously since the modest George first appeared at the doors of the Capitol, but the end was not, and is not, yet. The next year, 1858, under pretense of having made a mistake in the computation, Floyd added $16,344.22 more to the award, thus swelling it to $66,-803 32.

Incredible as it may seem, even this did not suffice, for the year following, under a very flimsy excuse, the whole matter was revised and the further sum of $66,519.85 awarded and ordered paid. This, however, was delayed by the Treasury Department, until Congress had discovered the fraud and rescinded the resolution of settlement, which was never paid.

Inflated Seven-fold.

and there the matter rested until the present session of Congress. The payments were:

April 22, 1848	$ 8,773 00
December 31, 1858	8,797 94
May 12, 1849	10,604 89
October 12, 1854	22,881 53
November 6, 1858	16,346 22
Total	$66,519 85

This was believed in all conscience to be enough. The damage done by the troops at the outside could not have exceeded $10,000, and a sum nearly equal to seven times that should in all honesty be sufficient recompense. But not so. The legal representatives of the late George Fisher, colonel, grocer and granger, still mourn and refuse to be comforted. Somewhere along back in the mazes of figures which represent the multitude of settlements, somebody has neglected to insert a sum which should have been there, and now the legal representatives, &c., ask the modest sum of $16,000 to assuage their grief. The bill was introduced by Mr. Archer and reported favorably upon by the Committee on Military Affairs. How much of the proposed award goes to them for their kindly assistance in carrying the scheme is not known, but this much is:

First. That if the payment be made as desired, there is no evidence that the claimants have, or have had, any right to it. On the contrary, certain persons who are known to be heirs of the lamented George solemnly aver that the beneficiary is an old scoundrel, who received the appointment of administrator and afterwards married Fisher's widow to prevent any investigation of his accounts.

Second. The alleged grounds for reopening the case have grown too transparent to blind the ideas of any one not pecuniarily interested.

Third. If the sum of $16,848 is now awarded, as proposed, it only constitutes a principal amount on which to hang future claims for interest *ad libitum*.

And yet there are doubtless a number of idiots in both Houses who will vote for the award without being paid for it. DIAMOND.

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CHARTERED IN 1869.

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New Grey Dress Goods in all desirable materials, medium and finest. Black Alpacas, great bargains.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Cashmeres, Sergos and Poplins, great variety.
Black and Colored Dress Silks, new bargains.
Cotton's Dress Goods, full assortment.
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At $1.00 Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1874.

There is a continued accumulation of money at the banks, with a very moderate demand for discounts. All acceptable paper is promptly taken, and yet large sums continue unused. Bank rates rule much lower than street prices, which have notably advanced, in view of the plentifulness of money. The prevailing reason is that paper that is not taken at the banks is now regarded with extreme suspicion. General business is quite improved, our wholesale dealers reporting an active trade, and one that appears evidently intended only to meet immediate needs. Real estate transactions are becoming more active, and at fair prices. Several large transactions, in the way of public sales, will soon occur, and these will be apt to give status to the market.

The depression in the New York stock market still continues.

It is difficult to give any definite view of the situation of financial legislation in Congress. Those who favor expansion are now building hopes for the expansion of the circulating medidum beyond present provisions on the legalization of $400,000,000 Treasury notes, a measure to which they seem to regard the President as committed, and a system of free banking with the abolishment of the reserve now required for circulation and deposits, insisting, with very good show of reason, that the circulation is already amply secured by the deposit of bonds at Washington; and further, that it is no part of the duty of Congress to look after the safety of private deposits in National banks, any more than it is its duty to require private bankers, to keep a reserve for the safety of their depositors. The banks are thought to be the best judges of the resources necessary to keep on hand. If we, judge rightly of the spirit of the veto, the President would not object to a bill of this character.

New York merchants incline to support as a body, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. At a recent meeting, Hiatt made a statement, to the effect that the Company had added 23,000 tons to its carrying capacity in the shape of eight new iron steamships since May, 1873; and that the recently consummated union for all business purposes of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad interests might be taken as a warrant that nothing stood in the way of fulfilling this pledge. The Company will be able to give time bills of lading of 60 days from Hong Kong and 50 days from Yokohama to New York, and carry tea through at four cents per pound.

Russel Sage, the President of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies, in reply to the Consul of Chili, said that the Pacific Mail Company would endeavor to arrange with the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company to transport the goods sent by this country to the forthcoming International Exposition to Chili at a merely nominal rate, and otherwise to develop trade via Panama between New York and Pacific South America. A resolution was adopted affirming that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company deserve the support of the merchants of New York and San Francisco, as well as the support of the people and Government of the United States as an American enterprise, which upholds the flag of the Republic in the Old and New Worlds.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

Exchange National Bank	$67 25
Bank of Industry	48 00
Monongahela Insurance Co.	40 00

Luther S. Kaufmann, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	121¾	121⅝
5-20 1865	115	115
5-20—1864	116½	116½
" 1865 "	117½	117½
" 1865 new	119¼	119¼
" 1867	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons	120	120
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116½	116½
New 5 per cents	115	115
10-47's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	24¾	24¾
L. S.	102	102
R. H & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	19
St. Paul	32¾	32¾
Do. Preferred	46	48¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	74¾
Do. Central	75¾	76
North Western Common	41¾	42
Do. Preferred	59	58
Rock Island	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	69¾	69¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	39¾	39¾
Harlem	126	126
Chicago and Alton	102¾	103
Adams Express	98	98
American Express	62¾	62¾
U. S. Express	67	67
W., Fargo & Co. Express	78	78
Quicksilver	22¾	23
Canton	75	75
Terre Haute	10	10
Panama	105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	91	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27¾	28
Do. preferred	32	32

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fifth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
Penna. Central	50¾	50¾
" scrip	100	
Reading	56¾	57
United Cos. of N. J.	123	124
Oil Creek	6	6¾
Lehigh Valley	6¾	60¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	59	93
Central Transportation	4¾	4¾
Empire do.	53	53¾

NEW YORK, May 5, 1874.

Money was more active, loaning up to 5, and closing at 4. Sterling was steady at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490¾@491 for sight. The exports of produce for the week amounted to $5,736,887, a decrease from last week of $1,558,342. The customs receipts were $1,080,000. Gold closed at 112¾. The highest price reached today was 112¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $558,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Government were dull and a fraction lower. State bonds were quiet and steady. Tennessees were lower. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Stocks opened weak, and the market was alternately weak and strong during the day, with rather wide fluctuations. During the last hour of business there was considerable pressure to sell, and the decline ranged from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. on extreme quotations. Just before the close there was an improvement, and prices recovered from ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point. The features were Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Northwest, Ohios and St. Paul. The total sales of stocks for the day were 317,544 shares, of which 137,000 were Western Union, 44,000 Union Pacific, 36,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest common, 7,600 St. Paul, 7,400 New York Central, 7,400 Wabash, 6,600 Ohios, and 10,000 Rock Island.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 5-20s of '62, 115; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 118¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120; new 5s, 115; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 116½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessees, old, 63¾; do new, 52; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 52; North Carolina old, 39½; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 69¾; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 72; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 67; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 24¾; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91; Northwestern common, 42; do preferred, 59; Rock Island, 97¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 32¾; do preferred, 48¾; Toledo & Wabash, 39¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do preferred, 123; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 61; Burlington & Quincy, 122; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 104; Illinois Central, 130½; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 83¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, May 5—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ per cent. Consols: money 92¾@93; account 93¾@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 90¾; do of '67, 89¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 94 3/8@94½. Erie 23½ do preferred 51.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes, 59f 75c.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—5-20's of '62, 98⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 5, 1874.

General business continues slow and unsatisfactory, in consequence mainly of the continued unfavorable weather and almost impassable condition of the country roads, although, after all, it is about all that can be expected under existing circumstances. The grain trade is rather better and improving; the grocery market continues slow, but an early improvement is confidently expected. Flour is firmer and Spring Wheats are higher. There is a fair demand for country produce, but as a rule, prices are easier. Potatoes continue very firm and advancing. Butter and Eggs weak and drooping.

APPLES—Sales of green Apples at $4@4 25 ₩ brl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—20@25 ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Market continues overstocked, but prices remain unchanged: $2 25@2 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Was generally reported weaker today, that the supply is large but prices and heavy receipts are confidently expected just as soon as the country roads dry up a little, so as to admit of transportation. The sale of roll more than anything else that is keeping up prices. Prime to choice, 20@21c medium to good, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Is still quoted steady, with regular jobbing sales at 12½ for new Ohio Dairy; 10½@11 for new Pine Factory and 13@13½ for prime old New York.

COUNTRY BACON—Country Shoulders, 7½@8; Clear Sides, 9¾@9¾c; Hams, 9¾@10c. Country Lard 9¾@9¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9@11 for quartered; 12@13 for evaporated; Peaches, 10@12 for pared and mixed, 14@15 for prime halves and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The market continues weak; and within the past 24 hours prices have declined one cent ₩ dozen—7 may now be regarded as the ruling quotation, and some dealers quoted as low as 18.

FLOUR—Spring Wheat flour are higher West and we advance our quotations 25c ₩ brl: $7@7 50—the outside figure for choice Minnesota. Winter Wheat flours firmer but unchanged: $7 75@8 25 for red and $8@10 for white. Rye Flour $6.

GROCERIES—Trade continues slow and unsatisfactory, but an early improvement in the demand for the leading staples is confidently predicted—it may almost be set down as a certainty that there will be a large trade. The trade have purchased Fancy brands of Minnesota quite freely at about former rates, and the stock of these lots is much large, and the true of New Process; this is in limited supply, and the consumption of it is increasing. Winter Wheat brands sold at irregular and unsatisfactory figures, though we think the depression the past few days has been less important, as the production at the West has proved extremely limited, and at the very low prices now current there is more general inquiry than during the months of February and March, though the present trade is far from satisfactory and millers should therefore purchase Wheat to correspond to the decline here. The stock of Winter Wheat in the hands of millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan is quite light and is likely to continue so for some weeks to come. No 2 and Superfine have been in limited demand and have declined. Since Wednesday they have been in limited request and close heavy. Choice old Family Extras have sold at full and well sustained quotations. The exports of the week are 57,858 brls against 29,618 brls the corresponding week last year.

The heavy and depressed feeling that distinguished our Wheat market this day week was of short duration, the absence of Good No. 2 Spring, which was wanted to fill contracts for the month of April, unseasonable weather prevailing, farmers from getting in their Spring seed, and delaying the opening of navigation of the Straits of Mackanaw, previously reported closed, have been the chief causes of the stronger feeling that has prevailed, though the material reduction in our stock and the later and more favorable advices from Liverpool have contributed largely to strengthen the views of holders and to stimulate the inquiry for future delivery; and since Monday we have had a further reduction in our stock: since our last farmers have made but little progress at the Southward in getting in seed, and the recent inclement weather, but with a better supply of farm hands than hitherto they will make rapid progress the ensuing fortnight, should they be blessed with fine weather. The movement of the crop on the West has been light, chiefly owing to the weather, and our advices therefore report their former opinion that the supply in the hands of farmers is much less than they had supposed, and below the quantity held last year. Farmers in the Winter Wheat growing States are less inclined to sell, as so much of the growing crop has been injured since the 1st of March, and their present supply is far below the general expectation. The supply for the Summer months will largely depend on the weather during this month, and the appearance of the growing crop, though they are certain to fall below our former estimates. The quantity of Wheat now in store is about 9,000 bushels, and the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom is about 12,300,000 bushels, showing a material reduction the past fortnight. The exports from this port the past week have been 68,181 bush, against 26,458 bushels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine $5 00@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 29@1 30; No 2 $1 25 cash; $1 26¾@1 26¾ seller June; No 3 $1 20@1 21; rejected $1 11@1 12. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 66c cash; 66½c seller June; 66¾c seller July; rejected 62½c. Oats in demand good at full prices; No 2 46¾@47c; 48c seller June. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 91¼@92c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $16 45 cash or May; $16 67½ seller June. Lard dull; $10 20 cash or seller May; $10 30 seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; 94c.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton dull 17½c. Flour dull; declining tendency; superfine western and State $4 80@5 20; common to good $5 25@5 65; good to choice $5 60@7 80. Wheat quiet and in buyers' favor; No 2 spring $1 54@1 55; No 2 Northwest $1 55; No 2 Milwaukee $1 54@1 56; No 1 do quiet at $1 56@1 57; winter red State $1 60@1 70. Corn heavy and lower; new white western 63½@64c; new white southern 64½@65c; yellow western 64½@65c; new mixed western 62½@63c. Oats heavy; mixed western 60@62c; white western 64@65c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess $16 75@16 87½. Lard firmer; 10¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 46@1 47. Corn active at 70@72c. Oats steady at 52@54c. Rye steady at $1 20. Barley steady at $1 17@1 45. Eggs active at 14c. Pork active at $17 37½. Lard quiet; steam 10½c; kettle 10¾c. Bulk meats firm city, and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; sides 8½@9c. Bacon; shoulders, demand active and prices advancing; 7¾@8¼c; 9¾@9¾c, all packed. Butter steady; choice 20@22c. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 5.—Tallow 3s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 9¼@9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 6,200; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—No 1 California spring 10s 2d; red winter 9s 10d; No 2 Chicago spring 9s 8d; red winter 10s@10s 6d. Corn 29s 3d@29s 6d. Beef 91s. Lard 48s. Cheese 76s. Turpentine 42s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Refined petroleum 32f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged. Corn western mixed new 57@58c. Oats quiet; 38@39c. Rye firm; white 61c. Rye steady. Pork quiet at $17 25@17 50. Bulk Meats unchanged—nothing doing. Bacon unchanged; 8½@9c; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; sugar cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard quiet; good to prime 10@10¼c. Whisky nominal at 96c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Flour: improved demand; superfine $4 62½@5; Wheat quiet; red $1 62½@1 70; amber $1 80; white $1 85@1 86. Rye 98c. Corn active and firm; yellow 67c; mixed 66@66½c. Oats heavy receipts are confidently expected just as soon as the country roads dry up a little, so as to admit of transportation. The sale of roll more than anything else that is keeping up prices. Prime to choice, 20@21c medium to good, 17@18c. Whisky nominal at 96c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Cotton in better demand; sales of 3,250 bales; strong easier; good ordinary 15¾c; middling 16¾c; low middling 16¼c; middling to strict middling 16¾@16¾c; good middling to strict good middling 17@17¼c; receipts 1,801 bales; exports to continent 1,246; stock 111,647; unsold 35 100.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 36; No 2 do (cash) and No 1 (cash) in moderate demand; No 2 white seller May. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 66c cash; 66½c seller June; 66¾c seller July; rejected 62½c. Oats in demand good at full prices; No 2 46¾@47c; 48c seller June. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 91¼@92c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1 00; No 2 $1 25.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 5.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1 62½; No 2 $1 50; amber $1 49¾; No 1 red $1 57. Corn dull; high mixed 70½c; seller May 72¼c; seller July 72½c; low mixed 72½c; no grade 70½c; damaged 68c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork $17 75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾c. Bacon; shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾@10¼c. Whisky 92c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Corn: light supply; good demand; yellow 90c; white mixed 92@93c; white 94@95c. Hay firm; prime $22@23. Pork dull; old $17; new $18. Lard scarce and firmer; tierces 11½c; kegs 11¾c. Others unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—Cotton steady at 15¾@16¾c. Flour quiet at $6@8. Wheat firm at $1 25@1 40. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats active at 60@62c. Lard 11c. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8c; sides 10¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at 97c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 5.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1 38; do to arrive $1 33. Corn in good demand at 58c. Barley quiet.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—Cotton steady; middling 16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats in demand good; 62@63c. Corn strong; 93@95c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Flour, Grain and Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Cattle: receipts 3,000; market fairly active, and prices firm for shipping grades, with sales of fair to good steers at $4 75@5 35; choice do $5 40@6 10; extra $6 25@6 50; light to good stockers $3 50@4 75; shipments 2,278. Hogs: receipts 14,000; market active at unchanged prices; $4 15@4 30 for common to medium; $4 60@5 15 for good to extra; shipments 1,800. Sheep: receipts 850; market dull; prices strong and higher; sales of common to good at $3 00@5 25.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Cattle: receipts 2,040; total for the week 6,126; market opened slow, owners asking late quotations for all grades, and buyers offering a week's rates for heavy stock and paying an advance on medium and stockers; eastern buyers are holding off to assist packers of a decided steady demand for Oats, and we can report sales at 69@71, as to quality—dealers generally report that it is difficult to obtain 69 60 60 on the track; sales of No 2 Corn, by sheiled and car, continues scarce, and with considerable inquiry prices are fairly sustained, 8 @ 8½. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90@91c. Barley—HAY—Loose sold from country wagons in Allegheny at $12@15 ₩ ton, as to quality. Baled is quotable at $20@24. A Hagan reports having sold some 400 tons for Boggs & Kerr, within the past few days, at $20@22 ₩ ton.

HOMINY—$2 50@2 75 ₩ brl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb; canvassed, 13½; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Extra Sugar Cured, 12¾; canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar cured $7 00 ₩ dozen; Bacon Shoulders—Sugar cured, 8¾ ₩ lb; Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $16 50. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 11 ₩ lb; refined summer use in tierces, 10¾; in 50 lb bbls, 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 3 lb caddies, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13¾; in 3 lb pails, 14¾; in 5 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

POTATOES—The market continues firm and prices have further advanced; quotable, in a jobbing way, at $1 40@1 50 ₩ bushel. Choice table figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Chickens, 25@35 ₩ pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½ ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed still quotable at $6 75@7, and Timothy at $2 45@2 50; Flax Seed $2 25@2 30.

TALLOW—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 8¾@7 ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 5, 1874.

Since our last report the Crude situation has weakened considerably, and a decline of from 10 to 15c a barrel has taken place. The refiners here are reported as having bought pretty freely. Sales of some twenty two thousand barrels are reported ranging in price from $1.77½ to $1.70¾, and doubtless a plump offer of $1.65 would have been accepted for prompt delivery. A number of reasons are assigned for the break down at a time when better prices were confidently looked for. It is rumored that the "Standard Company" is bearing the market for crude and refined, in consequence of having sold considerable refined oil and are short of crude. It is also asserted that the Erie Canal Ring themselves are playing the bear game in order to gently coerce their non-concurring brethren into the hitting down scheme, as the latter can only act on them but low price oil. Again, it is said that the heavy burden of from four to five million dollars invested in oil tanks in the oil regions, is becoming rather inconvenient to carry, hence sales have to be made to meet immediate demands for money. However much of these rumors are worthy of any consideration or not, the market is decidedly weak, but may take a change for the better inside of the next 15 to 20 hours. Refined, in sympathy with the crude material, has also declined about ¼ to ⅜c of a cent ₩ gallon. At the close of the month of April or May was quoted at 15; June, 15½; July, 16 and August, 16½.

The Barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries $1.65; city make $1.70.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., May 6, 1874.

Crude oil at C. A. P. R. R. Station ₩ brl, $1.58 at wells, $1.36.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Peirce, Jno. O. W.	160
Bushnell	Sandard O. W.	993
Bushnell	National O. W.	65
W. M. Stevenson	Liberty O. W.	319
Total		2,045

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden P & Co	50
Wormser M & Co	Waring Bros & Co	40
Total		45

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, May 4—We left our Flour market this day week quite heavy and dull for all grades; the large arrivals, unfavorable English advices and very inclement weather have added to the depression in the medium and better grades, though we have had a better inquiry for Shipping Extras, and well known brands have been held with more steadiness under a better demand from London. The advance in Wheat here and at the West, and the falling off in the receipts of Flour at the Lake ports have served to arrest the downward tendency, and it is now evident that the low prices of Flour at the seaboard as contrasted with wheat cannot long continue, and we learn the falling off in the production of the low and medium grades since the first of February have been for the most part at the time 60@65c ₩ brl. This is quite certain to restrict the production speedily until prices of Flour correspond with those of Wheat, the great increase in the consumption of Spring Wheat brands has not kept up with the production, but time will regulate this. The trade have purchased Fancy brands of Minnesota quite freely at about former rates, and the stock of these lots is much large, and the true of New Process; this is in limited supply, and the consumption of it is increasing. Winter Wheat brands sold at irregular and unsatisfactory figures, though we think the depression the past few days has been less important, as the production at the West has proved extremely limited, and at the very low prices now current there is more general inquiry than during the months of February and March, though the present trade is far from satisfactory and millers should therefore purchase Wheat to correspond to the decline here. The stock of Winter Wheat in the hands of millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan is quite light and is likely to continue so for some weeks to come. No 2 and Superfine have been in limited demand and have declined. Since Wednesday they have been in limited request and close heavy. Choice old Family Extras have sold at full and well sustained quotations. The exports of the week are 57,858 brls against 29,618 brls the corresponding week last year.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car stones, P Alden; 1 car lumber, Palmerstock H & S; 1 do, P Paul; 1 do, Aubray & M; 3 do, Mellon Bros; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 1 oars o brls, Central Ref Co; 10 brls oil, Harris & Kidd; 10 E E Sellers & Co; 222 bags oats, Houck McC & Co; 17; do, Lockert & G; 79 do, Lwood & M & C; 100 brls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 119 pcs e mdse, Lee & Tarkert & Co; 10 brls eggs, Head C & Co; 3 cks cheese, J A Graff; 2 brls eggs, Geo M & Co; 97 bags flour, Watt L & Co; 100 brls do, Lockert & G; 95 brls & S; 193 sks e corn, J & W Fairley; 100 o brls, C A Wormcastle; 25 sks s corn, McBane & A; 2 tubs cheese, E Nye & Co; 7 brls eggs, J H Loh; 1 pkg e mdse, 7 bxs s machines, Lee S Smith; 30 bdls robes, A S Murphy; 8 bdls chairs, G H Dauler, 16 pails lard, Schoenberger & Co; 1 pkg e mdse, Lee S Smith; 25 sks s, 32 pkgs do, Behrens & J; 1 car oats, James Graham.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car bran Keil and R; 1 do oats Schnelbach and H; 1 do shingles Bauer J and Co; 3 do cooperage B D Moore; 1 do spelter M Moorhead and Co; 24 brls eggs J A Graff and S & S; 10 doz brooms W France; 1 do table leaves, G P Morrison; 1 do bacon 1 pkg butter J H Loh and Co; 8 brls eggs Voigt M and Co; 20 do do oil A D Gaark; 7 do eggs H J Mc'raken; 3 do E Fair and Co; 3 do eggs Arbuckles and Co; 31 do Knox and O; 35 bxs cheese Braden and F; 1 car bones Hoveler and Co; 9 bxs soap Watt L and Co; 1 do bacon Lee Bahmer and Bro; 30 bxs soap Haworth and D; 20 bxs beer A Hinkman; 1 car shingles Hinkman; 1 cars o brls Wm Mallin; 1 car lumber McQuewan and D; 10 brls flour D McMillan and Co; 1 car lumber W C Hall, of McNeill, Dean & Co., Lumber Merchants.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 brls flour W Cuhs; 14 brls & apples Voigt M & Co; 129 sks oats R Knox & Son; 162 do Keil & S; 1 car hay Campbell & A; 2 do do Behrens & J; 1 car McHenry & H; 2 cars staves Chas Albright; 10 brls potatoes Voigt M & Co; 16 do eggs 3 kegs lard 2 tubs butter J H Loh and Co; 100 brls flour Lindsay Jr & Co; 12 do eggs Head C & Co; 5 do do whisky H Evert; 12 cases wine Monongahela House; 1 car staves J W Wood; 25 brls whisky Jno Seiferth & Co; 50 bxs grease Jno Wilson & Son; 30 brls whisky Rodehelm & Co; 10 bxs starch J Forsyth & Co; 10 do do Klopp & V; 10 do do Hedgemer & Bro; 10 bdls bird cages Chas Espich; 1 car s steel Maloney & L; 5 brls spoons sash—RE Sellers & Co; 20 pkgs tobacco Carlet Bros & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lumber, M Simeon; 2 do ice, K Baltz; 6 brls apples, J Herbert; 10 do flour 40 sks do, G McFeeley & Co; 2 pkgs, F P Kohen; 2 do, W H Moore; 28 sks flour, J S Marshall; 1 car staves, A Dodge; 1 bdl rims, Freeborn & Son; 1 car oats, Hack & S; 1 do flour, H Knox & Son; 100 tres hams, Wilson Bro & Co; 10 brls flour, R Clawson; 1 car shingles, Smith Bros & Co; 2 do lumber, Hamilton L A & Co; 1 car lime Wilson & R; 1 do, Holmes & Co; 16 hides, 5 brls tallow, W Fiscus & Son; 1 do, Bailey J; 1 do, Hart Sons; 15 cases tobacco, A Wilson; 1 car doors, McQuewan & D; 3 cars coopersags, F R Kober; 1 do, J W Hemmbill; 1 car lead, Armstrong F & C; 1 car barley, Young & B.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—9 cars stone J L Lewis; 1 do do, Jno Gilmore; 1 do do stone Isabella F Co; 7 do Carnegie C & Co; 5 do Shoenberger B & Co; 7 brls s from Singer N & Co; 1 car lime W S Baughman; 1 do lumber Hart; 1 do Kopp & V; 1 do metal Lewis O & F; 35 do coal cable C Co; 8 do i stone Isabella F Co; 5 brls tar C P Hamilton; 140 sks potatoes Voigt M & Co; 5 cars lumber G A Mundorff; 124 sks potatoes L Oatman & Son; lot h h goods G Keyser; 5 brls lube oil C Hoveller; lot r Slate Aiken & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—2 cars oats Scott & G; 1 do D G Stewart & Co; 2 do R Knox & Son; 1 do L G Graff & Co; 3 do wheat, Marshall K & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloom.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. BRANCH.

Isabella Furnace o	13	Graff Bard Co m	2
Nimick and Co m	2	J W Porter m	3
Caughey and H	2	Pittsburgh Fe Iron Co	5
W Anderson m	1	Lewis O & P m	11
Total			45

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W Clark & Co o	3	Shoenberger & Co o	1
Caughey & H m	2	Pgh Bolt Co o	2
J Moorhead b	2	J Moorhead p	3
Duworth P and Co p	5	Isabella Furnace o	9
Total			28

PENNA CENTRAL.

J Moorhead m	2		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick & Co m	1	Lewis O & P m	1

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, May 6—4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES.

J. W. HATCHELOR.....Captain
W. DAVAGE.....Clerk

We tow barges, some of which being now loaded, insures our departure at the time specified, giving a decided advantage over steamers whose entire load has yet to be received.

Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, and all points Southwest. San Francisco, Cheyenne, Green City, Nat, Las Animas, Colorado springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joe, Kansas City. Also, to all points on the Mississ ppi river.

For lowest rates apply on board, or to
CHRIST & MACKEY, or
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Co.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, May 6—4 P. M.

THE COMMODIOUS NEW STEAMER, MOLLIE EBBERT.....Master,
FRANK Y. BATCHELOR.....Clerk,
CHAS. REGNIER.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above, giving through receipts for freight and passage to all points on Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

PALMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, May 6—4 P. M.

THE NEW STEAMER R. W. SKILLINGER.

J. F. RUSSELL.....Captain
C. B. RUSSELL.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
PALMAN & HENDERSON,
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HOME NEWS.

Sewickley.

The ladies of the U. P. Church of Sewickley furnished the "China" at the "China wedding" of their pastor's wife last week. The China was a very fine affair and worthy the memorable occasion, and did honor to all the parties concerned.

Prison Association.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met yesterday and appointed Rev. J. L. Milligan, Mr. William Thaw and Major Frew, delegates to the next meeting of the National Association, which will assemble on the 13th of May next in St. Louis. Reports of committees showed that six discharged prisoners had been assisted in reaching their homes, two families of prisoners had been relieved and religious services had been held regularly in the jail for several Sabbaths, ladies from the Womens' Temperance Union assisting. The Treasurer reported $180 on hand.

Wills Filed.

The will of John Williams, late of Braddock's Fields, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. All his property is bequeathed to his wife, and five hundred dollars is to be paid to each of his seven children when they shall have attained their majority.

Henry Kohler, late of Allegheny, leaves his entire estate to his wife provided she does not marry again, but in the event of her entering the second time into connubial relations it goes to his son Chas. Kohler.

Jacob Meinhoff, late of the Seventeenth ward, bequeaths his property to his wife Elizabeth and at her death to his minor son Jacob.

Fruit Prospects.

The exceedingly unseasonable weather of last week, freezing, as it did, water to the depth of an half inch, was thought by many to have utterly destroyed the peach buds and damaged to a considerable extent the prospects for cherry-pie next summer (unless dried ones be used). Fortunately, however, the cold snap was succeeded by gradually moderating weather, and the injury which a sudden change in temperature would have made averted. An examination of full-blown peach and cherry blossoms yesterday indicated that the usual crop may be expected this year, unless future frosts interfere with the present rosy hue of the situation.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon and approved bills amounting to $750.75. A bill for hire of carriages for viewers was referred to the Street Committee.

The City Engineer was directed to notify all viewers that they are required to make their report with as little delay as possible.

The matter of changing the grade of Beaver avenue was taken up, and after considerable discussion it was decided to make no change, and to report an ordinance to the Councils authorizing the opening of the avenue.

The plan for opening of Howard street was approved and an ordinance for opening the street ordered to be prepared.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the Uniondale Cemetery relative to the proposed opening of a street through the cemetery grounds.

The plan for the opening of River avenue, from the suspension bridge to School street, was approved.

Adjourned.

Farmers going into the Insurance Business—Names of Directors.

The "Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co." of Oakdale, Allegheny Co., was permanently organized, Tuesday, April 21st, by the election of the following Board of Officers and Directors—President, Vincent Miller.—Vice President, Wm. C McFarland.—Secretary, J. W. Nesbit.—Treasurer, Wm. L. Thompson.—Directors, Josiah Dillon, W. C. Herron, James Hail, Robert McLaren, W. A. Herriott, John Gilfillan, M. H. Boriand, Jno. M. Miller, John Matthews, G. Y. Coulter, J. H. McNaul and Sam'l. Dickson.

The Company was originated in the "Fayette Farmers Club," which secured a charter, granting insurance privileges in the counties of Allegheny, Washington and Beaver. Josiah Dillon is the President. The company is to farm buildings and property, and claims a cheap and reliable insurance on that account. The safety being greater, and the risks lessened by the exclusion of city and village property, mills, stores, &c.

The prospects for the success of the company are good at date of organization. Applications for insurance to amount of $100,000 had been received, cash percentage paid in, and applications approved. Board of Directors met Tuesday, May 19, when agents will be appointed and further arrangements made.

Corporation Elections.

The stockholders of the South Side Gas Company held a meeting recently and elected the following directors: W. C. Aughinbaugh, John A. Caughey, A. C. Robinson, A. W. McGeary, Jas. Caldwell, F. L. Ihmsen, L. A. Miller, Jas. S. McCord. The Board will meet this week for the election of officers.

The following is a list of officers and directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank chosen yesterday: James McMasters, President; Wm. Stewart, vice-President; Directors, C. J. Schultz, J. H. Sorg, George Dilworth, Josiah Hays, F. J. Plunket, T. M. Briggs, Thomas Coffin, Wm. Mittenzwey, J. H. Ostwan; H. F. Voigh, Cashier; J. S. McMaster, teller; Herman Ammon, book-keeper; Miller and McBride, solicitors.

The following directors of the Iron and Glass Bank have been elected: President, Thomas B. Atterbury; Directors, John Phillips, John Baxmeyer, J. C. McCutcheon, Dan. Wenke, John Gallahy, H. M. Rolfe, J. H. Smith, Ed. Hogan, Ed. Moye, Joseph Koeling, John Adams, B. F. Collins.

The Pittsburgh, Oakland, and East Liberty passenger railway stockholders have re-elected the following officers and directors: W. B. Barton, President; D. W. C. Bidwell, Secretary and Treasurer; Christopher Zug, Charles H. Zug, J. H. Parker, J. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs, directors.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Merchants National Telegraph Co. held yesterday at 37 Fifth avenue, the following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: R. S. Waring, President; W. P. Logan, John Bernn, Chas. Lockhart, M. Graver, J. B. Seward, J. T. Stockdale. Wm. Logan was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Treasurer read his report showing the regular quarterly dividends paid during the year past amounting to 8 per cent.

An Unparalleled Equestrian Feat.

Uniontown has produced many noted characters. The editor of the *Standard* cannot enjoy the distinction of having stood single handed and alone, the solitary representative of the humors and eccentricities of that ancient town. He is the only one, however, that is left of a class of men whose virtues were unfortunately overbalanced by their faults, and nearly all of whom have met with untimely deaths. Prominent among the class of which we speak is Colo "Bill" Whaley, who died recently in the Fayette county poorhouse. He was a very illiterate man, but by no means an ignorant one. What he lacked in education was made up in shrewdness. Possessing a rich vein of fund of rollicking humor and cutting satire, he was a favorite wherever he went. The wine cup was frequently placed to his lips and he never went back on it. The love of stimulants grew upon him and he finally secured him an apartment in the alms house. Although dead he is not forgotten and his jokes are retailed yet as something superior to anything ever produced by a later generation. Captain Spear of yankee notion fame on stage between Uniontown and Morgantown. He wouldn't own a horse that had more than enough skin to cover his bones, and through which the moral law could see he read. His animals were quiet geometrical puzzles, combinations of angles, right, obtuse and acute. One day he came driving into Uniontown at full speed, and just as he drew up in front of the hotel one of his horses dropped dead.

"That was a very sudden death," remarked a by-stander.

"Sudden!" replied Captain Bill, "hell! that horse died in Smithfield, nine miles from here, but I never let him drop until I got him in town."

On another occasion he was asked how much his horses cost him apiece. He replied that he really didn't know as he had never made a calculation, but he thought they were worth about five dollars a dozen.

THE HAMNETT TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin yesterday evening repaired to Homestead and concluded the inquest in the terrible Hamnett tragedy. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The horrible story of how the bodies were found in the ruins of the dwelling, charred and barely recognizable, was again repeated. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their death at the hands of some person, and that they believed Ernest Ortwein, *alias* Love *alias* Menizing, now in jail, to be the guilty party.

ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

A Blow at the Peanut Trade.

The Committee on Ordinances met yesterday afternoon and transacted the following business:

Ordinance providing for the appointment of an assistant mayor's clerk. Returned with a negative recommendation.

Ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the payment of the mayor's clerk out of the city treasury. Negative recommendation.

Ordinance to secure harmony of established grades of streets. Negative recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Braun the City Clerk was directed to prepare an ordinance in regard to persons occupying sidewalks with peanut stands, soda water fountains, etc., and providing a penalty.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The P. & A. Company—Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Directors Elected.

The stockholders of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company held their regular annual meeting yesterday morning at the office of the company, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. The President read the report, in which was set forth the terms upon which the lease to the Western Union Telegraph Company was made. The report was accepted, and the terms of the lease were ratified anew by a formal vote of the stockholders, representing over sixty-five thousand shares, being considerably more than three-fourths of the entire issue. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Orton, President; Wm. G. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. W. Beset, of Philadelphia, both late members of the Board, and D. H. Bates, of Philadelphia, Norval Green, G. H. Mumford and R. H. Roohester, the last three all of New York.

Strawberries to-day at Hubley's, Library Building.

Everybody should be sure and try a sample of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Regular Session Last Night—An Expression in favor of Uniformity in Text Books—The Board Decides Unanimously Against a Reduction in the Number of Principals—Other Matters Disposed of.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City was held last night in the Common Council chamber. The session was opened with prayer by Mr. Golden. The following members answered present at roll call: Messrs. Barker, Brown, Bert, Bonney, Burchfield, Barclay, Carpenter, Craig, Chambers, Cumming, Donaldson, Davidson, Eaton, Fass, Grubbs, Patton, Golden, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hays, Hay, Hubbard, Heister, Lea, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Morrison, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Meyer, McCance, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Trimble, Walton, Wilhelm, Welsh, and President King.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The promotion of Miss M. E. Ramage from the primary to medium department, in the Sixth ward, was reported.

Mr. Ritenour moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order to take up the report of the committee to which was referred the resolution relative to a reduction of the number of principals in the city. The motion was lost.

Mr. McCance, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, submitted a report adverse to the adoption of the resolution offered at the previous meeting, requesting the Legislature to pass the bill before it providing for a uniform system of text books throughout the State.

Mr. Walton read the bill with its amendments, and thought that in its present shape it was not so objectionable as when first presented. He stated that a prominent member of the Legislature had informed him that the bill as amended was opposed in the Senate by the strongest lobby that had ever been in the State House, and that the amendments were of such a character as not to meet the views of those who prepared it and for whose benefit it was intended. The speaker was so strongly in favor of the bill as it now stands that he said he would give the best two weeks of his time between now and the approaching election, and canvass this county against any member of the Legislature who would vote against the bill, and tell the voters and the school children that he was a thief and would steal the clothes off their backs. He said that Mr. Singerly had stated that for thirty cents he could publish and make money on the books that are now sold to school children for $1.25.

Mr. Smith took Mr. Walton to task for his vigorous prospective denunciation of the members of the Legislature, in the event of their voting in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Walton replied that if any member could show him that his vote was the result of a desire to benefit the people, and not to make a financial point, he would have nothing to say against him.

Mr. McCance read an extract from the opinion of the State Superintendent of Minnesota, adverse to the creation of a Commission for the purpose of selecting a uniform series of text books, and detailing the objections to it and the evil results that would arise from it.

Messrs. Marthens, Riggs, Burchfield and others discussed the question at considerable length.

Mr. Golden moved that consideration of the report be postponed until the next meeting, but it was not seconded.

The question was called on the adoption of the report, and Mr. Walton demanded the ayes and nays. The result was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barclay, Donaldson, Eaton, Golden, Hanny, Hamilton, Hay, Lea, R. C. Miller, Morrison, Meyer, McCance, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Trimble and King—18.

Nays—Messrs. Barker, Brown, Bert, Burchfield, Carpenter, Craig, Chambers, Cumming, Davidson, Fass, Grubbs, Patton, Hobson, Hemphill, Hays, Hubbard, Heister, Lorenz, Marthens, P. H. Miller, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Walton, Wilhelm and Welsh—27.

So the report was not adopted, and on motion of Mr. Riggs, the original resolution was passed.

Mr. R. C. Miller presented the report of the Library Committee, stating that during the past three months 11 934 books were issued from the Library, and 600 new names added to the list of those reaping the advantage of the privilege free to all desiring the books in question. The appointment of an Assistant Librarian at $250 per annum was recommended.

The report was received and finally adopted, and Mr. Miller offered a resolution authorizing the Library Committee to have the walls of the Library room calcined and the apartment otherwise renovated. Adopted.

Mr. Riggs presented the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, being adverse to the adoption of the resolution referred to it, providing for a reduction in the number of principals in the city. The report was quite exhaustive and favored the continuance of the system of school management now in vogue in Allegheny, instead of adopting a system the economy of which, it stated was, to say the least, doubtful. The cost of instruction in different large cities of the Union was noted, and in Allegheny City it was shown to be less than in any of the others.

The report was received and Mr. Riggs moved that it be adopted.

Mr. Burchfield moved that the report be postponed for one month. Lost.

Mr. Smith was squaring himself for a lengthy speech in opposition to the adoption of the report when, at the request of Dr. Hamilton, he yielded the floor, and a motion was carried that the Board proceed to the consideration of matters of finance.

Dr. Hamilton then submitted a memorandum of duplicates issued to the collectors of delinquent taxes, with the amount collected thereon. The balance still due is $16,977,51. The interest on this sum which the Board is losing was stated to be $85 a month.

The statement was accompanied by the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The warrants issued to the collect. ors of delinquent taxes expired April 1st last, and

WHEREAS, Some of the collectors have not paid any money on the duplicates in their hands and some others have paid but a small portion, therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to notify the bail of those collectors who are in arrears, that they will be proceeded against according to law unless the money is paid over immediately.

The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

The balance of money to the credit of the Board in the depository May 1st was stated to be $10,476.58.

A large number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

A communication was received from Controller Brown stating that the Finance Committee of Councils would require $1,500 for the collection of taxes during the ensuing year. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the City Superintendent Davis for the month of April, was presented as follows:

Number of pupils enrolled	8 272
Average attendance	7,052
Per cent. of attendance	85
Highest per cent. of attendance in any one room	99
Number of Directors visits	146
" " parents visits	112
" " teachers employed	174
" " music teachers	2
" " Superintendents visits	20

On motion, the time for adjournment was extended half an hour, and the question again came up on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

A long discussion, abounding in statistical information, followed, in which Messrs. Smith, Riggs, Mathews and others delivered their opinions, after which the vote on the report was taken, and it was unanimously adopted, there being not a dissenting voice, even Mr. Smith, the strenuous advocate of reducing the number of principals, voting in the affirmative.

On motion the Board adjourned.

SCHOOL TAX LEVY.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Estimates for the Year 1874.

The Central Board of Education met yesterday afternoon in special session at the Hall Fifth avenue, to provide for the levying of a tax for school purposes for the coming year.

Mr. Rankin presented the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution providing for the levying of a tax of two mills on the county valuation on real estate, personal property and occupation.

The following is the report of estimates for 1874:

EXPENDITURES.

High School Committee	$ 5 885
Teachers and Salaries	254,940
Evening Schools	9 000
Printing	925
Mute School	3,500
Payment of debt, &c	95,256
Total	$366,043

RECEIPTS.

Two mills on $178,000,000	$350,000
State appropriation	20,000
Total	$370,000

The report and resolution were received and adopted.

Mr. L. J. Fleming, of the Twenty-second ward, desired to know how it was that in the last year his ward had contributed $15,000 to the school fund and only withdrew for the support of the district $2 700.

Representatives from other districts said they were in the same fix, but pending the appearance of somebody to explain where the money went to, the discussion being wholly informal, other business was taken up and no light was thrown on the matter.

The village last year, as levied by the Central Board, was thirteen, the reduction to "two" being on account of the increased valuation, and the taxation is really an increase.

Several of the wards have special acts empowering them to make levies, and such levies will be in addition to that levied by the Central Board.

Removal.

The *Improvement Trust Company* have removed to its costly furnished new office, at No. 65 Fourth avenue. From a neatly printed circular we learn that its

Assets were January 1st, 1874.....$448,278 03.
Real estate owned at cost over..... 250,000 00.

It is well known to the public that this institution was organized and conducted in the special interest of the laboring class, and it therefore offers unsurpassed inducements to depositors.

Interest paid on time deposits payable quarterly computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. Call at the new office, 65 Fourth avenue, for circular.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Graf Bismarck, at New York; steamer City of Brussels, at New York; steamer Wyoming, at New York; steamer the Queen, at New York; steamer Hakon Adelsteir, at New York; steamer Oceanic, at Queenstown.

Housekeepers can rejoice, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Agents are in the city.

Ice Cream and Water Ices.

Vanilla, Bisque, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, Lemon Water Ice, and Frozen Custard, at J. B. Hubley & Co's, 195 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The coal and river men are warm for Negley for Congress.

....The prospects for a supply of Decoration Day flowers is not very bright.

....A new remedy has been discovered for a scolding wife. It is called 'elixer.

....Stephen Payne, the alleged counterfeiter, renewed his bail yesterday in the U. S. Court.

....Pleasant weather this week will result in a full crop of peach and cherry blossoms by Sunday next.

....Officer Weier, of Allegheny, claims that he is entitled to a portion of the reward for the arrest of Ortwein.

....The Allegheny Board of Control unanimously voted last night in favor of retaining the full quota of principals.

....Last evening in less than an hour, after the arrival of the western trains, 327 persons passed through the Union Depot.

....Alderman O'Donnell sent Andrew Harvey to jail yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of larceny preferred by J. J. Albeltz.

....Ortwein, the murderer, has waived a hearing before Mayor Neillie, and a final commitment has been lodged against him.

....Ortwein is now trying to persuade himself into a state of insanity, but had not succeeded to any great extent up to last accounts.

....The boiler testing Commission will meet soon for the purpose of determining at what time the experiments at Munhall farm shall be resumed.

....A Van Voorhis scraper has been stationed at Minersville, and the residents are fondly anticipating utter defeat to the muddy roads in that vicinity.

....Peter W. Schuman was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Berry of McKeesport, on a charge of forgery preferred by Bartara Germindsanes.

....About four o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman was thrown from a train at the outer depot in Allegheny and received a fracture of one of his shoulder blades.

....Yesterday was the eleventh anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg, a hotly contested fight in which several Pittsburgh organizations were deeply interested.

....Elec" has been donging the big bell recently as though he were a prentice hand at the business, and the aid of experts was called in yesterday to correct the trouble.

....Rev. Alex. Clark's residence, in East Liberty, on Collins avenue, was entered by burglars on Monday night, but the thieves were frightened off before they captured any booty.

....Henry Province, the insane man, who was in the Allegheny lock-up, was sent to the Poor Farm yesterday. His brother arrived in Allegheny and will remove him to-day to his home.

....The steamer Three Lights, in which a battery of new boilers was recently placed, will be inspected to-day, and the Coal Hill will also soon be ready to receive her complement of new boilers.

....The hours of labor of the foundation men at the water works have been changed so as to enable them to catch the 5:28 P. M. train. Heretofore they have been compelled to wait until nine o'clock.

....The Health Officer is desirous of discovering who turns their worn out rags to die in the Thirteenth ward. Over a dozen were buried near Herron's hill last summer, and a large crop is looming up already for the present season.

Informations were made before the Acting Mayor yesterday against six East End saloon keepers for selling liquor on Sunday. Their names are Thomas Hogan, Michael Berger, Mrs. Clinton, —— Hogan, Levi Rush and J. King.

....The Italian peanut vender arrested in Allegheny for Sunday selling, was fined yesterday twenty-five dollars and costs.—*Evg. Paper.*

There must be a mistake. The Sunday Dispatch reporter kept a bright look out and had none of so suicide up to a late hour last night.

....AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT. — Pittsburgh Opera House: "Merchant of Venice"—Booth as Shylock. Academy of Music: Newly Comedy Theatre: Variety entertainment. Academy of Music: "Fidelio, the Nell" and company in "Fidelis, the Fire Waif." City Hall: Orphans' Fair and promenade.

....During the month of April Messrs. Neeld and Atkinson, Inspectors of this port, inspected fourteen boats, with a tonnage of 6,736.77 tons, and carrying thirty-nine boilers. The licenses issued were as follows: masters 12, mates 9, pilots 23, first engineers 30 and second engineers 8.

....Last winter the water works extension gave employment to Terry Works, Connollys and thirteen Fishertys. At present, five Pat. Connollys are engaged in wrestling stone at the foundation, but how the family connection thrive at the reservoirs we are not able at press to state.

....The Coroner's jury attempted to lay the ropes for a first class lynching at Hamnett's last night, but the Court refused to permit Ortwein to be taken to the scene of the murder—ostensibly to testify at the adjourned inquest—but really, as it would have doubtless proved, to make his last speech and dying confession.

....Treasurer Harry Elsler's first benefit in Pittsburgh, we would remind his numerous friends, will take place on Monday evening next, at the Opera House. Miss Ella E. Elsler, from the Academy of Music, Cleveland, will make her first and only appearance here this season on the occasion, and a full house may be anticipated.

....The National Encampment of the G. A. R. will commence in Harrisburg on the 11th and will continue till the 13th of May. The following delegates will represent Pennsylvania: His Excellency, Governor Jno. F. Hartranft; Norton this name will be; the Board is losing was stated to be $85 a month.

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Ice Cream and Water Ices.

Vanilla, Bisque, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, Lemon Water Ice, and Frozen Custard, at J. B. Hubley & Co's, 195 Penn avenue.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street:

W. J. France has opened the well known stand No. 13 Diamond with a new and well selected stock of choice Teas, Groceries, &c., which he is retailing at the lowest wholesale price. Call and see goods and learn prices.

MWF

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federal street.

THE MUD DRUM TROUBLE.

The Water Committee Insist Upon the "Blow off" Arrangement—Report Rxonerating the Contractor—Influent Pipe Contract Awarded.

An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee was held last night for the purpose of further considering the unfinished business of the previous meeting and such other matters as should be brought forward.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Sub-Committee on Machinery, made the following report on the boiler contract misunderstanding:

"Your sub-committee on machinery, to whom was referred the contract of N. Snyder & Co., for boilers, for examination, would most respectfully report that they have given the matter careful consideration. From the information which your committee was able to procure it appears that the words "mud drum" were stricken out in the bid by Mr. Ryan, a partner in the firm of N. Snyder & Co. before the bid was submitted to the Water Committee, and that the committee approved and Councils ratified the same with those words stricken out.

N. Snyder & Co. state their understanding was that mud drums would not be needed, and consequently had the words erased. After an examination of the various bids submitted to the committee for the boilers we found N. Snyder & Co. to be by about $3,000 the lowest bidder, including the mud drums.

The tearing out of the leaf from the pamphlet containing the bonds of the contractor was, so the City Attorney stated, done by him for the reason that Mr. Brown, whose name was incorporated in the original bond being sick or absent from home, his signature could not be obtained in the time specified in the contract. And as the contractor and mechanical engineer were anxious to have the contract completed in the time set forth, he removed the old bond and inserted a new one without the name of Mr. Brown; the Water Committee having previously approved the bond without his name.

The City Attorney gives it as his opinion that the bond and contract are perfect and complete in all its parts, and that the city is fully and firmly bound to fulfill her part of the obligation."

Mr. McCarthy wished to know whether the City Attorney had been asked whether the contract was valid with the words "mud drum" struck out.

Mr. Mitchell said he had not, deeming it unnecessary.

Mr. McCarthy thought it was important as that was where the extra expenditure would be in case the contract is valid.

Mr. Mitchell thought it was the fault of the Water Committee that the erasure was not noted before the contract was awarded, and not that of Snyder & Co.

Mr. Morrison maintained that the bidder had no right to bid on other than the printed specifications,

Mr. Watson delivered a rather energetic address, taking the same view. He thought the erasure had the effect of giving Snyder & Co. an advantage over other firms that estimated on the work. He, therefore, was opposed to proposing a resolution rescinding the contract, which he subsequently withdrew in favor of the following offered by Mr. Milligan:

Resolved, That in consideration of the unwarranted erasure and erasure on that part of the specifications for boilers for the Pittsburgh Water Works, under the head of general description, and in which the words "mud drum" were erased, and in view of the fact that such erasure was unauthorized, and made in such a manner as to mislead this committee as to the true nature and intent of the contract or bid of the hereinafter bidders, therefore

Resolved, That N. Snyder & Co., be and are hereby ordered to comply with the original specifications as before mentioned, or that the contract with said N. Snyder & Co., be rescinded.

A lively discussion on this resolution ensued, the members generally maintaining that the erasure was unlawful in that it was not specified in writing at the time the bids were opened and called thereto, and that the committee required estimates on certain printed specifications and alteration of which was not contemplated; while others were just as well satisfied that the committee were in the contractor, was to blame. Mechanical Engineer Lyle was called upon, and he had given Snyder & Co., permission to strike out the mud drums, and denied having done so directly or indirectly.

The Chairman, Mr. Chalmers, put the question and the resolution was passed.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bids for the influent pipes.

Mr. Morrison moved that the contract be awarded to Moses Dravo.

Mr. J. Hervey Jones offered an amendment that the proposals be all set aside, and the Engineer be instructed to advertise for new ones on printed specifications. The fact that some bidders put in their estimates by the pound, and others in the gross sum, was the reason advanced for this substitute.

The original motion prevailed, however, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Reese at $8.190.

The following pay rolls were examined and approved:

Reed avenue reservoirs	$ 1 045 17
Brushand Hill reservoirs	3,790 00
Herron Hill reservoirs	4,187 98
Coll's quarry	6 147 18
Foundations	9 800 07
Engineer's pay roll	2,800 00
Civil Engineer's bills	2 800 83
Mechanical Engineer's bills	3,100 60
Pipe laying	1,074 88
Total	$35,782 10

The monthly estimate of work done on the machinery for the month was as follows:

First pair of engines	$ 9 188 32
Second pair of engines	12,873 66
Pipe estimate	52,839 09
Total	$74,899 41

Grand aggregate of the expenditure of the Department to April 30th, 1874, $110,742 51.

Mr. Meyran offered a resolution providing that no contracts of over $5,000 be made unless upon printed specifications; which was agreed to.

Mr. McCarthy advanced new objections to the Smith pipe contracts, the burden of the new "schute" being that the printed specifications reserved the right to the city to increase or decrease the number of tons ordered to the extent of twenty per cent. The pipe ordered had not now reached within that amount of the whole contract and the city should now abrogate it.

Mr. Jones intimated that the gentleman was either troubled with too much iron in his blood or that he had probably crossed the Nile with all his habitually wearing a stove "pipe" hat how ever. Rep.) that he pursued the Smith contract so persistently.

Chairman Chalmers asked Mr. McCarthy whether the twenty per cent contingent clause was in the signed contract.

Mr. McCarthy preferred to pursue other phases of the subject and smilingly declined to say.

Whereupon the committee concluded to defer further consideration to a future meeting.

On motion of Mr. Meyran it was determined that all contracts involving the expenditure of not less than $5,000 shall not be awarded unless upon estimates made on printed specifications.

Adjourned

THE RIVER MEN JUBILANT.

Passage of the Bill for the purchase of the Louisville and Portland Canal—The Coal Exchange Heartily Compliment our Representatives in Congress.

The Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of giving expression to the satisfaction felt by river men generally and those engaged in the towing of coal in particular, at the recent action of Congress in passing the bill for the purchase of the Louisville and Portland Canal. The attendances was large and the members all jubilant at the prospect of having the greatest hinderances to the free navigation of the Ohio permanently suppressed. Captain John F. Dravo occupied the chair and Mr. Addison Lysle acted as Secretary.

After the President stated the object of the meeting, Capt. Gray moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions, and the chair elected Capts. R. Gray, N. J. Bigley and John Smith.

While in Congress, in the exercise of a wise and liberal policy, and a just recognition of the claims of the citizens of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, have exempted Western commerce from an unjust and burdensome tax, heretofore levied upon the same by the managers of the Louisville and Portland Canal for the last forty years, and regarding the passage of this bill as a great and important measure in the interest of cheap transportation, and also as indicating a growing purpose on the part of Congress to favorably consider the wants of the West. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Steamboatmen's Association deem it eminently proper to record our high appreciation of this generous legislation.

THEREFORE, Joining with Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and other Southwestern and Northwestern States, we, in the name and on behalf of Western Pennsylvania, tender to Congress our hearty thanks for the passage of the Louisville & Portland Canal bill, trusting that at an early day they will complete the measure of justice by an abrogation of all tolls. We extend our sincere thanks to Hon. John Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania, for his masterly speech in the Senate of the United States in defence of the claims of Western commerce, and to General Negley, M. C., from this District, for his efficient services in procuring the passage of the House of the important measure, and we hereby request each of the honorable gentlemen named, in our name and on our behalf, to tender to their colleagues who so ably assisted them in the good work, our profound sense of obligation to them for their valuable services.

That the Secretary of the Exchange be and is hereby directed to furnish Senator Scott and General Negley with copies of our proceedings.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, after which Captains Gray, Dravo and Stockdale made brief addresses complimentary to General Negley for his untiring efforts, as the first member of the House Committee on Commerce, in behalf of the interests of river navigation.

The importance of the passage of the bill may be inferred, when it is stated that on the last trip down of the Iron Mountain and barges the tolls through the canal would foot up $1,500. The freight receipts of 500 tons of the cargo, but fortunately the high water enabled the boat to pass the big swindle by way of the river.

Large Invoices of Fresh Goods from Our Own Factory.

Also, full lines of new and fancy styles from the best manufacturers of goods for retail receival every day.

We make a specialty of fine goods, and are prepared to offer as well as a line for spring wear as has ever been in this market.

Light colors, in all the different shades, from dark nutria to white beaver.

We are also agents for Dunlap's celebrated Fifth avenue silk hat, the best in the market, and cannot be excelled in any way.

All are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

WM. FLEMING & CO., 139 Wood street.

Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" is the title the Messrs. Duryea give to this famous article of food. This article is made from the choicest corn, which is selected with great care. Its great delicacy and purity make it an article of food much sought after by those who appreciate a good thing. Enquire for Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch;" "Duryeas'" on every package.

MWF

Strawberries—First of the season—at J. B. Hubley & Co.'s, 195 Penn avenue.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

In the matter of Samuel R. McClean, on petition of assignee, an order was made directing John Knox Marshall to transfer to said assignee the ten shares of the capital stock of the Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh assigned to him by said bankrupt.

The following true bills were found by the Grand Jury: United States vs. C. R. Henry, for unlawfully detaining and opening a letter, and searching, embezzling and destroying the same. U. S. vs. same, indicted for stealing and abstracting certain notes of value from a letter.

United States vs. Peter Larkins, for retailing liquor without paying special tax. The case of Peter Larkins was called up for trial. It was submitted to the jury without argument, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of the United States vs. David Wright, indicted for forging a paymaster's check, on motion of District Attorney Reed, in pursuance of instructions given by the Attorney General, a *nolle pros.* was entered on payment of the amount of the check and the costs.

Justus M. Bailey, bankrupt of Tioga county. Assignees report of certain real estate, approved and sale confirmed.

Common Pleas Court.

[*Before Judge Sterrett.*]

In the case of Strouse, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., an action to recover on a note for $3,000 with interest, discounted by the Allegheny Homestead Bank, judgment of non suit was ordered. The evidence showed that on the books of the bank the note was entered as discounted for Moorhead, Adams & Co., the last endorsers, whereas the proceeds were paid directly to